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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annopolis, Thursday, August 7.

For the Maryland Gazette.

AN ADDRESS

to the People of Maryland, on the

necessity of establishing a Bank

for the benefit of Agriculturalists.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARY-

LAND.

Before the introduction of

the state of Maryland,

freeholders found no difficulty

borrowing money on mortgage

the cultivation and improvement

their estates, as those persons

had money were glad to lend it

them at the legal interest of six

cent. on mortgage of their land;

considering this the best se-

curity for the payment of both in-

terest and principal; but in conse-

quence of the establishment of

the freeholders, from being

only persons who could obtain

money, have become almost

only persons who cannot bor-

row on any terms whatever. This

change in their circumstances was

effected in the following manner:

The merchants, and other persons,

living in Baltimore, who wanted

money to carry on their trade and

speculations, came to Annapolis,

and at that time most of the mo-

ney in the state resided, and

presented to them, that instead of

lending only six per cent. of their

money, as they had hitherto done

in lending it on mortgage, they

might make eight per cent. or more,

investing it in the stock of a

bank, which they proposed to estab-

lish in Baltimore, for the purpose of

lending money to merchants and

others in that city, upon promiss-

ory notes, with an endorser, payable

sixty days; that the money should

be lent in the notes of the bank,

which would pass and be received

as good specie; that the bank

should be able to lend twice the

amount of its capital; that conse-

quently the interest it would receive

would amount to twelve per cent.

on its capital; and that after

meeting the expenses of the bank,

the stockholders could not receive

more than eight per cent. per annum,

the money they had subscribed;

and for the practicability of the

scheme, and the profit to be made

thereon, they referred them to the

examples of the Banks of North-Ame-

rica, Massachusetts and New-York.

The moneyed men being satisfied

that the scheme would be profitable

to them, agreed to subscribe the

capital of the bank; and the legis-

lature, unaware of the consequen-

ces that would accrue from such a

measure, and not perceiving the in-

jury to the landed interest, passed a

law establishing the Bank of Mary-

land with a capital of \$300,000.

This was the entering wedge that

opened the way for that extensive

system of banking which has proved

destructive to the freeholders of

the state; for the inhabitants and

speculators of Baltimore, wanting

money, proposed the establish-

ment of another Bank called The

Bank of Baltimore, with a capital

of one million two hundred thou-

sand dollars; and the former bank

having been found profitable to the

stockholders, the capital of this

bank was soon subscribed; and as

persons in Baltimore before de-

scribed wanted money, the number

of banks continually increased, so

that there are now no less than ten

commercial banks in the city of Bal-

timore, besides a number of others

located on the same plan in other

parts of the state. As the moneyed

men, by becoming stockholders in

these banks, can make more than

twelve per cent. interest of their money, without

subjecting themselves to the penali-

ties of the law against usury, they

will lend no more money on mort-

gage of land, and most of them have

lent in all they had lent. The

merchants and speculators in Bal-

timore, the richest of whom are

foreigners, have contrived to get into

their hands all the money in the

state, and by issuing bank notes

which are taken in payment as specie, to create what money they please; and the freeholders of Maryland have been reduced to the distressful situation of not being able to borrow money, as they used to do, nor indeed upon any terms whatever, except in a few instances, and as a very great and special favour.

2d. Setting aside the interest of the stockholders, these banks are calculated solely for the advantage of commercial men resident in Baltimore, or rather for the benefit of the directors of those banks, and their particular friends; for any two persons in that place, (although destitute of property) who happen to be in favour with the directors of a bank, by endorsing one for the other, can obtain money to large amount, (\$27,000 for instance and in some cases a much larger sum) can get their notes renewed for a long time by the favour of the directors; can employ the money as a capital in trade; can let it out at exorbitant interest (called shaving); can carry on what speculations they please with it, and may even use it to fit out vessels for piracy, or expeditions for the invasion of foreign countries.

3. But the inhabitants of Baltimore, and other cities, in which commercial banks are established, who happen not to be in favour with a director, cannot borrow any money out of them on their own notes, nor on the notes of the most eminent merchants, but are forced to obtain money from shavers (as they are called) by paying them the exorbitant interest of two or three per cent. per month.

4. Since the establishment of these commercial banks, a freeholder of Maryland is worse off even than those inhabitants of cities who are not in favour with the directors of these banks, for he cannot borrow money on any terms whatever to stock his farm and repair his buildings; his cultivation therefore is languid and unproductive, nor can he save any thing to set his children forward in the world, but he falls continually behind hand, and is forced to sell his land for want of money to improve it. His situation is in this respect inferior to that of an owner of land in any christian country in Europe, who can borrow what money he pleases on mortgage, even to half the value of his estate, and that not as a favour, but as a matter of course, without even seeing or being known to the person of whom he borrows the money, the business being transacted by solicitors employed by the parties. The freeholders in every other country are the first people in the country, (and they were so considered in this before the introduction of commercial banks,) they alone are necessarily connected with the welfare of the state, the cultivation of the land being not only the most honest way of acquiring wealth, but of all employments the most useful and most profitable to the state, as land once brought into good cultivation will continue to be productive for ages; for which reason the Great Frederick calls the cultivators of land the true nursing Fathers of the State; and he and his successors, the Kings of Prussia, have been careful to lend money to the owners of land to put their estates in order. The horrors paid to agriculture in China take their date from the remotest antiquity, and through the puer ages of the Roman Republic it was held in the highest estimation. In England the name of Russell stands preeminent among those who have patronized this noble art; and in our own country, the great founder of American liberty, when the toils and dangers of warfare were ended, retired to the cultivation of that soil which his valour and his virtues had rendered free. But merchants and speculators belong to no country, they may flourish and get rich, though the country be ruined, their speculations being most profitable when the people are most distressed; and they can then transfer their wealth and themselves to another; and yet such is the situation of the freeholders of Maryland, (and not of them alone, but of all the freeholders in America,) the proprietors of one thousand millions of acres that they cannot borrow money for the most useful and necessary purposes, in consequence

of their having been persuaded by a few artful men in seaport towns, most of whom are foreigners, to make laws establishing commercial banks, by which all the money of the country is at the disposal of the directors of those banks, and their particular friends, to be employed by them in enormous speculations, and in trades of little or no benefit to the people at large, or to the nation, while the landed interest is greatly depressed, and reduced to the subjection of a few men in those towns.

5. The consent of the legislature to the passing of the laws establishing these commercial banks, was obtained by representing to it, that these banks would be greatly beneficial to the land owners and the whole state, as the merchants, being amply supplied with money from the banks, would be able to give us a better price for our grain and tobacco, and furnish us with the articles we wanted from foreign countries cheaper than they could do if they had not this supply of money. Instead of which a very great part of the money lent by these banks has been employed in carrying on a trade between the Spanish colonies and the continent of Europe, and between the European settlements in the East and West Indies, and the countries in Europe to which those settlements belong, trades of very little advantage to the people of Maryland or the United States, as few or no articles of our growth were sent to these countries: But the interruption of this trade was a leading cause of the war from which we have been so lately delivered. While this contest was raging into which they themselves had plunged us, the merchants and speculators were so far from giving us a good price for our tobacco, that they took advantage of the general distress and poverty, and borrowed of those banks money, which had there been no such banks would have been lent to us for the improvement and cultivation of our lands, and bought with it our tobacco at two and three dollars a hundred, which they sold again in a few months at eighteen. Nor have those banks been of general advantage even to the inhabitants of Baltimore, for such enormous sums have been lent by them to great merchants and speculators, that they have been unable or unwilling to advance moderate sums to sober and industrious tradesmen in that city. The mode adopted by these commercial banks of lending money on promissory notes, with an endorser, is very dangerous, and has caused the ruin of many persons; for instance, A. and B. two men without property, but with a good address, each of whom has a friend who is a director in a bank, set up as merchants, and obtain large loans of money from the banks, by the one endorsing for the other; they get into large houses, which they furnish expensively, give great dinners, to which they invite the principal merchants, and acquire the reputation of merchants in great business; at length it is discovered by some of the directors of the bank from which A. obtains loans, that B. who endorses for him is likely to fail, and his friend the director informs him that he must get another endorser instead of B. upon which, in an unguarded moment, he surprises C. a man of opulence, or reputation, and who is one of his numerous acquaintances, into an endorsement for a large sum; the bank is secured, A. fails, and the bank calls upon C. who has endorsed for him to pay the money, and he is obliged to pay it; in this manner some of the most prudent and richest men in Baltimore have been taken in and lost large sums of money, and others not so rich have been entirely ruined. The necessity of making a show of being rich, in order to obtain endorsements, has led persons in Baltimore, who have little or no property, but have credit with the banks, into a very expensive manner of living, which has produced many instances of insolvency, attended with circumstances disgraceful to the parties, and to the character of the state; such as buying up their own debts, under par, through their friends; secret conveyances of their property to their friends and relations, to be restored to them after they have obtained an act of insolvency; and their living as expen-

sively after their insolvency as they did when they were supposed to be rich. Another great evil arising from the establishment of these commercial banks is, that the banks in one town will not take the notes of a bank of another; the consequence of which is, that persons residing in the country, who have taken the notes of the bank of one town, supposing that all the banks pay specie as they pretend to do, when they bring them to another town, find that they will not pass there, and are forced to sell them at a discount from two or three to twenty-five per cent. under what they took them for, by which means they are cheated to the amount of what they paid for the discount, to the great profit of bank directors and exchange brokers, who have contrived these methods of making money by exchange.

6. When the legislature passed the acts for the establishment of the ten commercial banks in the city of Baltimore, they did so under the persuasion that the state in general would derive benefit from them, but in truth no part of the state has received any benefit from them, except the city of Baltimore. That city indeed, and its immediate neighbourhood, have been greatly improved. The immense sums thus obtained, which have been expended in improving that city, and in making wharves, and deepening its basin, would, if lent to the freeholders, have put into a complete state of improvement half the estates in Maryland. Whilst Baltimore has increased in riches by the monopoly of all the money in the state, to such a degree that a few square yards of ground in that city will sell for more than a large plantation in the country, and foreign adventurers have acquired immense riches by loans from commercial banks of that money which, if there had been no banks, would have been lent to the freeholders for the improvement and cultivation of their estates, the freeholders themselves have been reduced to such distress, for want of money, being unable to borrow it upon any terms whatever, that many of them have been forced to part with their negroes to raise a little cash for present use, and the land being unproductive without negroes, they have been forced soon after to sell the land itself; and the country people in general have fallen so low in consequence of their having deprived themselves of the power of borrowing money, by the whole of it being collected in the commercial banks of Baltimore for the exclusive use of persons in that city, that they have become objects of contempt and derision to the Baltimoreans; and the state of Maryland is fast approaching to that worst of governments, the government of a city over a territory, where all the laws are made with a view of aggrandizing that city, by the impoverishment and ruin of the inhabitants of the subject territory.

7. It being disgraceful to the freeholders of this state, and contrary to their interest, to be kept in a state of dependence and subjection by a few foreigners in Baltimore, who have artfully contrived to get almost all the money of the state into their hands, by the management of commercial banks, it becomes a duty which the freeholders owe to themselves and their children, to extricate themselves from this state of wretched dependence and poverty. This may be effected by establishing a bank, which will afford to them the same facilities of obtaining money for the cultivation and improvement of their estates, which persons engaged in commerce obtain from the commercial banks, often with very slender security, for the carrying on of trade. This it is proposed to do by the establishment of a bank to be called The Freeholders Bank of Maryland. The intention of this institution is not to enable men to get money to buy lands in order to speculate in them, but that such persons as already possess farms may be enabled to purchase stock, to build barns, stables, &c. on them, and cultivate them to the greatest advantage, and that they may be able to set their children forward in the world, without being under the necessity of selling any part of their land. This institution is intended for the exclusive benefit

of freeholders, without any commercial man having any concern in it, except as a mere stockholder. It is not intended to be a party machine, but to benefit freeholders of all parties, by a liberal indiscriminating policy; neither is it intended to enable any men to engross large sums of money to their own use, and that of their particular friends.

8. In order that moneyed men may be induced to subscribe to the capital of the bank, they must be satisfied that the principal will be safe, and the interest regularly paid, and be at least equal to what they can get by any other safe employment of their capital. That the principal may be safe, it is proposed that no more be lent on mortgage of any land than one-fourth of the value of the land, estimated according to a very moderate valuation. That a law be passed by which all mortgages, and other conveyances of lands, shall date their validity from the time they are recorded, and not from the time of their execution; and that the banks shall not advance any money on any mortgage before the mortgage is recorded, and that effectual remedies be given for the speedy recovery of both principal and interest when due. It cannot be expected that any man who has money will lend it when he cannot get payment of either principal or interest without waiting a long time for them, and without the expense and delay of an action at law or suit in equity. It is for this reason principally, that men will not lend their money on mortgage, and prefer vesting it in government securities and bank stocks, where the interest and dividends are paid regularly. Therefore, if the owners of land wish to obtain money on loans, they must consent to give the lenders effectual remedies for the speedy recovery of the money lent, and the interest due thereon, without which they will not lend it. That the recovery of both principal and interest may be effectual and speedy, it is proposed that upon the non-payment of the interest, when due, or upon non-payment of the principal, the land, or such part thereof as may be necessary to pay off the principal, interest, and all costs, shall be sold within sixty days, without any power in the directors to protract the time of payment, or dispense with such sale, without the formality of foreclosure, and without any equity of redemption; and that the surplus, after paying to the bank what is due to it, shall be paid to the mortgagor or his representatives. This strict enforcement of payment of both principal and interest is absolutely necessary, and is for the real advantage both of the bank and the mortgagor; for if the mortgagor has any hopes that the time of payment may be extended through the favour of the directors, he will become inattentive, and neglect to make provision for the payment of the money when due, and the directors of the bank cannot calculate with any certainty on the payment of either principal or interest, the affairs of the bank will be thrown into confusion, and the bank will be disabled from making regular dividends, and from lending money to more industrious persons who may be in want of it. This strictness will also produce one great advantage to the borrowers of the money, and to the freeholders in general, by making them more attentive to the management of their affairs than land owners generally are, the necessary consequence of which will be that they will become independent and rich.

9. To induce moneyed men to subscribe to the capital of the bank, they must also be satisfied that they will make as much interest of their money as they can by any other employment of it. The multitude of notes which have been issued by the commercial banks, and the Bank of the United States, will render it impossible to keep in circulation a sufficient number of the notes of the Freeholders Bank to enable it (unless it receives more than six per cent. on the money lent) to make such dividends as will induce men who have money to subscribe for the stock. It is therefore proposed to allow such freeholders of this state as are desirous of borrowing money of this bank, to borrow it

JAMES MONROE,
President of the United States.

In behalf of the Society of Associated Mechanics and Manufacturers of the State of New-Hampshire, we ask leave to present you their respectful salutations, and to express with unfeigned cordiality the satisfaction they derive from the visit with which you are pleased to honour this metropolis.

They are not unmindful that your numerous official avocations require your first attention, and must necessarily render your present tour through the country extremely arduous; consequently the too frequent recurrence of formal addresses may become irksome, and even painful; yet they have presumed it not incompatible with duty or with the rules of propriety to avail themselves of the present opportunity of expressing their public regard for the man in whom seven millions of free people have reposed the highest degree of public confidence, and to whom they are indebted for the most important services.

We notice with peculiar satisfaction the attention which the Arts and Manufacturers of our country have received from you, and view it as the harbinger of increasing prosperity, and as a mean of perpetuating our independence. Accept, sir, our sincere wishes for your future health and happiness, and our assurances that no portion of the community can feel a more lively interest in your personal welfare than do the Associated Mechanics of New-Hampshire.

ABNER GREENLEAF,
WILLIAM SIMES,
NATH'L B. MARCH,
JOHN BURLEY HILL,
DAVID C. FOSTER,
Committee.

PROVIDENCE ADDRESS.

To the President of the U. States.
Sir,

The citizens of Providence beg leave to offer to you their sincere and cordial congratulations upon your arrival in their town. With the most sensible pleasure they again see among them the First Magistrate of the Union, under a Constitution, the adoption of which they so earnestly desired, to which they are so devotedly attached, and from the operation of which they have derived so many advantages; and have the honour of presenting their respectful address to you with in their own municipal jurisdiction, as they have before had the satisfaction of doing to two of your illustrious predecessors.

The time and circumstances of your visit to this part of the United States are such as to excite in every mind the most gratifying and patriotic sentiments. A great and free people, in the full enjoyment of peace and good government, unanimously bestowing upon their Chief Magistrate in his progress through the country, the unsought and spontaneous expressions of their good will and confidence, offers unequivocal evidence of general happiness and freedom, and is a spectacle which no country in the world except our own can now exhibit.

The history of the United States affords the most consoling assurances, that the attachment of the people to the principles of Liberty, and to the blessings of a tranquil & well ordered government, founded upon the will and choice of the majority, arises from rational conviction and experience, and rests upon the solid foundation of early and general education, and good moral habits.

The proofs which you every where receive of the respect and confidence of the people, & of their reverence for our republican institutions, must be to your mind a source of the highest satisfaction, and a rich reward for all your arduous labours in the public service. May you long continue to receive these rewards, so grateful to your heart, and so honourable to your character; and to witness the increasing prosperity of the Republic, to whose service, in the field and in the cabinet, both your youth & your mature age have been so faithfully and so successfully devoted.

We have the honour to be, with the highest respect, in behalf of the citizens of the town of Providence, your most obedient and very humble servants.

Wm. Richmond,
Oliver Earle,
Richmond Bullock,
Stephen Tillinghast,
Richard Jackson, Jr.
Thomas P. Ives,
James Burrill, Jr.

James Fenner,
Edward Carrington,
Samuel G. Arnold,
Jeremiah B. Howell,
Caleb Earle,
William Church,
John Carline.

THE ANSWER.

Gentlemen,
I receive with great satisfaction the Address which the citizens of Providence, through their Committee, have been pleased to communicate to me. The pleasure of my journey has been greatly enhanced by the uniform kindness and promptitude with which the objects of my visit have been seconded by my fellow-citizens. Every where in our country the reflecting mind cannot fail to observe the blessings of a free government. Living under a constitution on which secure equal civil, religious and political rights to all, it is a great consolation in administering it that the people have formed so just an estimate of its value, and from rational conviction, and not from blind prejudices, are sincerely devoted to its preservation.

I hope that this just confidence in the stability of our government may continue to increase, and if it does it cannot fail to produce the happiest effects by encouraging a love of our country, and an honest zeal to promote its best and permanent interests. Happy shall I be, if my exertions in the public service shall be so far successful that they may assist the industry and enterprise of my fellow citizens, in increasing the general prosperity.

JAMES MONROE.

To the Committee of the town of Providence.

NEWBURYPORT.

To the President of the U. States.
Sir,

The citizens of Newburyport, by their committee, beg leave to present their sincere respects to the Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Having been called by a free and intelligent people, to preside over their most important concerns, it must be peculiarly grateful to your feelings, at the commencement of your arduous duties, to be made more particularly acquainted with their local interests, and to receive their respectful & affectionate salutations. It is no less pleasing to us than happy for the nation that we derive the honour of this interview, from the practical operation of that maxim of your illustrious predecessor, the Father of his country, in his last affectionate address to his fellow citizens, that "timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it." A numerous & wealthy population, stretching along an extensive sea coast, presents to a foreign enemy, many alluring objects of attack; and the present period of public peace and tranquillity appears peculiarly favourable for your patriotic efforts for our defence and security.

Enjoying as we do the blessings of a free government, our attachment cannot be the less ardent, when administered by one who took so honourable and active a part in those measures by which it was obtained. We trust that under your administration, by the smiles of a kind Providence, a spirit of peace will be generally diffused, the venerable and pious institutions of our Fathers preserved, and the citizens meet their appropriate rewards in the labours of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and in extending the sciences and the arts.

Accept, sir, our best wishes, that you may be prospered in the important objects of your journey, and at the close of your labours receive a consolation, the most dear to a patriot, in the happiness and prosperity of the country.

To which the president was pleased to reply, in substance, as follows.

That he received with great sensibility the attentions of the citizens of Newburyport—that his principal object in making this tour was to see the situation of the people, in different parts of the country, & the entrance and harbours of the principal towns, and to acquire such information as would enable him the better to discharge the duties of his office—that in his journey he had been highly gratified with the prosperous condition of the people, and that their situation was far more happy than that of any other in any part of the world—and that we could not be sufficiently thankful to

that bountiful Providence, which had conferred upon us such distinguished blessings. The President concluded with desiring that his grateful sentiments, for the kind & respectful manner in which he had been received by the citizens, might be communicated to them.

PRESIDENT'S TOUR—CONTINUED.

Newburyport, July 15.

On the morning of Saturday last the President of the United States arrived in this town, where he was welcomed by spontaneous marks of respect.

Agreeable to Brigade orders, the Field and Staff Officers of this Brigade repaired to Ipswich, at an early hour, to receive him.

After being greeted with the cordial and affectionate salutations of the citizens of that ancient and respectable place, the Regiment of Cavalry, under the command of Col. Jeremiah Coleman, together with the field officers of the Brigade, under the direction of Majors John Scott and David Wood, Jr. who were appointed by the Brigadier-General as Marshals for the occasion, took up the escort, and proceeded to Parker's River Bridge, where he was met by the Hon. Sheriff of Essex, with his suite, together with the Committee of Arrangements from Newburyport, when Col. Moseley, as their Chairman, addressed him in the following language:

Sir—A number of the citizens of Newburyport, and vicinity, desirous of paying you their respects, have taken the liberty to meet you on your journey, and with your permission will accompany you to Newburyport, where the citizens of that town will be happy, in a more formal manner, to pay you their salutations.

Being joined by a numerous cavalcade of citizens from this and the neighbouring towns, the whole proceeded to Newbury Green, where the President descended from the carriage and mounted his horse. On reaching the lines of Newburyport, the peal of bells, and the roar of cannon from Capt. Coffin's well disciplined company of Artillery, announced the approach of the distinguished visitant. As the cavalcade moved through High-street, he was greeted with loud and repeated huzzas from an immense concourse of spectators, assembled to testify their respect.

On the arrival of the President at Bartlett Mall, he was received in a soldierlike manner, by the "Washington Light Infantry," commanded by Captain Balch; and passing under a civic Arch, tastefully decorated with wreaths of flowers, his attention was agreeably arrested by an avenue of Youths of both sexes, to the number of eighteen hundred and fifty, who were arranged with much order and regularity on both sides of this spacious area. Their countenances, "on which the world had left no traces of care, and vice had impressed no marks of disorder," appeared to conciliate his esteem, and interest him in their behalf. The dress of the scholars was neat and becoming, for it was taken from the wardrobe of simplicity, whilst the decorous deportment which influenced their conduct exemplified that their teachers had been attentive to external behaviour, as well as to the more important objects of instruction. In front of the Court-House was displayed a venerable flag—an emblem of the bravery of our countrymen, for it waved triumphant in the glorious struggle for Independence.

After the procession had passed these lines, the whole moved through the principal streets to Gilman's Hotel. On alighting, a larger assemblage than was ever before collected in this town, involuntarily crowded around him, solicitous to renew their pledges of good will.

As he entered the house, the gratulating shouts of his fellow-citizens rent the air. After these plaudits had subsided, the Chairman of the Committee rose, and delivered the address.

After mutually exchanging civilities with his fellow-citizens, the President and suite sat down to a sumptuous dinner served up by Mr. Gilman with much elegance and taste. Gen. Swift presided at the table. We recognized among the guests Maj. Gen. Dearborn, Com. Bainbridge, Brig. Gen. Miller, Dr. Waterhouse and Gen. Bricket, with the Rev. Clergy of this and the neighbouring towns. On the removal of the cloth, Gen. Swift announced the following as the toast

of the President of the United States:

Happiness and prosperity to the inhabitants of Newburyport.

The President, having signified his pleasure to dispense with the escort of cavalry, arose from the table, and retired into another apartment; and after taking an affectionate leave of the Committee of Arrangements, he ascended his carriage amid the loud and reiterated cheerings, and resumed his journey.

At Amesbury he tarried about one hour; viewed the valuable Factories in that place; expressed his admiration at their situation, and his gratification at their flourishing condition.

PORTSMOUTH, July 15.

The President left Salem on Saturday morning last about 6 o'clock, and after receiving the attention of the citizens of Ipswich, Newburyport, &c. and visiting the woollen factory at Amesbury, on his route, arrived in this town about 7 o'clock P. M. He was met at Greenland by the Committee of Arrangements and a numerous cavalcade of citizens, and the company of cavalry belonging to the 35th regiment. When he passed the lines of the town, it was announced by a national salute from the Artillery company, under Capt. Currier, stationed on the Plains; and on the arrival of the President at that place, he reviewed the 1st regiment, under the command of Col. Walker, which was ordered out for his reception. When passing Wibird's hall he was again welcomed by a national salute from the company of Sea Fencibles, under Capt. Brown, and by the ringing of the bells; after which he was escorted into town, through lines formed by the scholars of the several public and private schools in this place, who were arranged on each side of Middle Road, extending from Mr. Rundlett's to Maj. Larkin's house. Their numbers were considerably over a thousand; they were in neat uniforms, and furnished an interesting and pleasing spectacle.

The windows on the street through which the President passed, were crowded with the fair, & the streets lined with spectators, anxious to view the man who had been raised to the highest possible honour.

On the entrance of the President into Market-street, he passed through an arch of evergreen, which had been tastefully formed by the Ladies of this town, near which a band of music received him with national & appropriate airs. After arriving at Frost's Hotel, the President and suite, together with the committee of arrangements, appeared in the balcony over the door, which was fancifully decorated, when the Hon. Mr. Mason, in behalf of the citizens, delivered the address.

With regret we state, that an Excellency Gov. Plumer was prevented by sickness from waiting on the President on his arrival in this town, as had been expected. He has been confined to his bed, for the last four days, by a severe indisposition.

Sunday morning the President attended divine service at St. John's Church, and in the afternoon at the Rev. Mr. Putnam's meeting-house. He also paid a visit to our revolutionary patriot, Gov. Langdon.

The President yesterday visited the Navy Yard, and Forts in our harbour. Salutes were fired at his arrival and departure. In the evening he attended a Concert given by the Social Harmonic Society, at Jefferson-Hall, which was very elegantly decorated.

On Thursday last, the President left Portland on his return home. He slept at Dover the same night, and passed into Concord on Friday, where he spent the Sabbath. On Monday he proceeded to Hanover, and cross the country to Vermont. Numerous deputations from several towns to the eastward were assembled at Portland, to invite the President to continue his route to Bangor, Tisham, Wiscasset, etc. but his tour into Maine terminated at Portland.

Philadelphia paper.

BOTANY BAY.

The Analectic Magazine for the present month after observing that a new governor has been appointed for New South Wales, which is to be discontinued as a place of punishment, and to be converted to 'more important purposes' proceeds to give some account of the settlement derived from the information of an eye-witness. The following is an abstract of that "account."

Botany Bay is called a quantity of new botanical found growing on its shores, most considerable districts where are built ships of 800 tons, which sail to China and East India company, and the trade to China; would crush it by their influence in British Parliament, the would infallibly produce our rupture. The climate (diseases being scarcely known the soil is excellent. There is in August. Fresh and vegetables are produced every season. Agricultural the most profitable; although town are found mechanics, factors, and artists of every description. There are two in the year, of wheat, maize, grass. One bushel of maize produces 600! Rice, millet, and thrive well.

The wild cattle are almost as numerous as in South America. A peculiar breed of sheep has produced a very superior fleece, estimated to be worth 6s. per pound in England. The climate is favourable to sheep, and the mutton is not so good. A woollen manufactory is established at Paramatta, (a dependency) and at Sidney, 78 are employed in weaving, sacking, a coarse cloth and linen.

From Sidney, the voyage to Zealand is frequently performed three days; to China, in five weeks to Peru, in four; to Bengal, in five, and to the Cape of Good Hope, in five. The sea that washes the shores of New South Wales and Peru, has no violent currents, and trade winds, no Chinese Tullies. Herring visit Botany Bay in November and the following months, and five or six species of the common to the British channel, daily caught. Sperm whales are One house in Sidney, of three prisoners, formerly convicts, in one year remitted oil and seal skins to London to the value of 150,000. The trade in skins and coal, is the thriving; the culture of flax and hemp, for exportation, is rapidly increasing. Masts and spars exported to Bengal; and a profitable trade is carried on in saw wood, procured from the neighbouring Feejee Islands.

Potteries and breweries have been established. Iron ore, abundant, has been discovered, but not yet worked. But the hope of New South Wales, in its extensive wild territory, recently explored. It is probable here the future glories of this resting country will fix their abode. Already the people are as ready from calamity as any nation on earth. Perhaps, at no distant future vigour, may reject paternal control, and assume the independent functions of manhood.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the United States navy, in the Mediterranean, to an officer at this station, dated "Port-Mahon, May 24, 1811."

"Algiers is rapidly recovering her consequence. She will in probability have in the course of the summer two frigates (one the Grand Seigneur, and one the French) four heavy sloops, eight or ten vessels, from twenty to eighteen guns; a schooner built at this port a few days since; and appearance was beautiful, and calculated to carry 18 guns. A rumoured a British frigate, out to this sea, for what purpose we have not learnt. A squadron came in here a few days ago from Algiers, consisting of a ship of the line, a frigate, and of war—our sailors soon had us were blockaded, and 800 men, for the Washington, about 160 for the Constellation. The Spanish squadron had fled for Tunis. They had a heavy morning they departed, and has occasioned deep distress to the fishermen and watermen. The British sloop of war arrived here from Algiers; but hears state that the Dey has received a frigate from the Seigneur, and that he now has eight cruizers to sea."

[Philadelphia paper]

DISTRESSING FIRE.

At Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland, On Wednesday the 18th, 11 and 12, A. M. a destructive broke out at Carbonate, on the mines occupied by a person named Bazy—the wind blew a heavy

from the westward, which scattered the flaming fragments like a shower over the town. The Methodist chapel (nearly half a mile from the spot where it commenced) was in a few moments totally consumed, from some of the burning matter a lightning amongst shavings in the churchyard. The parsonage-house, which was destroyed by the fire, was situated farther, destroyed a house inhabited by Thomas Clark, at Crocker's Cove. In the meantime fifteen houses in the town were totally destroyed. We have not heard of any lives being lost.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 31.

Mr. Green,
By publishing the following Hymn, composed by a gentleman, formerly a resident of this city, and distinguished by his eminent talents and exemplary piety, you will oblige
A SUBSCRIBER.

Lord, with glowing heart I'd praise thee,
For the bliss thy love bestows—
For the pard'ning grace that saves me,
And the peace that from it flows!
Help, O God, my weak endeavour!
This dull soul to rapture raise!
Thou must light the flame, or never
Can my love be warm'd to praise.
Praise my soul the God that sought thee,
Wretched wand'rer, far astray!
Found thee lost, and kindly brought thee
From the paths of death away!
Praise with love's devoutest feeling
Him who saw thy guilt-born fear
And the light of life revealing,
Bade the blood stain'd cross appear!
Praise thy Saviour Lord, that drew thee
To that cross, new life to give—
Call'd a guilt stain'd sinner to thee!
Bade thee look to him and live!
Praise the grace whose threats alarm'd thee!
Rous'd thee from thy fatal ease!
Praise the grace whose pardon sav'd thee!
Praise the grace that whisper'd peace!
Lord, this bosom's ardent feeling,
Vainly would my tongue express!
Low before thy foot-stool kneeling,
Deign thy suppliant's prayer to bless!
Let thy love, my heart's best treasure,
Ever bind me to thy ways!
Let me ever seek thy pleasure!
Let me ever lip thy praise!

Mr. Green,
The circumstances detailed in the following extract of a letter from a lady in Loudon county, Virginia, to her friend in this city, are so remarkable, that by giving them publicity you will oblige
A SUBSCRIBER.

"I will relate to you a fact that cannot unfold the mystery. I suppose you have heard of a little town called Aquia; the church there is the most secluded spot you ever saw, surrounded by the deepest woods, although the main road runs immediately by it. In making repairs a short time since, was found one of the workmen near the people, a place dangerous for any one to go, two complete suits of gentleman's, and two of ladies' clothes, even to shoes, stockings, and pockets, corresponding with the fashions forty years back. The gentleman's were of the finest quality; they were all very much stained with blood, which appeared quite fresh. There was a very handsome pocket-book with nothing but bank leaves, which seemed as if it had a day back cut out. In the lady's pockets there was a half yard of fine linen cambric, a piece of head edging, and a most beautiful worked toilet. There was not the smallest vestige by which they could be traced. It appears so remote that it could be hardly possible to find out how they came there, except by confession. Since that they have found three or four more bundles in different parts of the church, one of them there was a pair of stockings marked J. Wilkins; there was a part of a sheet very carefully lined up with thorns, and covered with shingles; on opening it there was nothing but ashes. This, in the size, was supposed to be the body of an infant. You may possibly suppose there are many conjectures upon the subject, and every person's curiosity greatly excited. All seemed to agree in one point, that they are the clothes of robbers who have been murdered. There is something in the idea, that a house consecrated to divine worship should have the chosen place of so much misery."

For the Maryland Gazette.
"On 1 for a law to noose the villain's neck,
Who slays his own; who persecutes the blood."
He gave them in his children's veins, and
And wrongs the woman he has sworn to love."

At first thought, the reader will most likely presume the bard rather uncharitable, and think some other punishment less fatal than that of the noose adequate to the offence complained against; but when by the help of past observation, he has pictured to his mind all the frightful consequences and distresses which flow from men's indulging intemperate habits and neglecting properly to discharge their duties to their families, it is likely he will unite in opinion with the author of the extract, and conclude a noose the only sufficient reward which could be given a man, who regardless of the tender ties of husband and parent, wastes his time in drunkenness and indolence, while a helpless and innocent offspring, and probably an amiable and in every respect worthy companion, want even the common comforts and necessities of life.

It is a truth beyond all doubt, that there is many a man with a family entirely dependent upon his temperance, industry and frugality, who if he would practice these virtues (I can call them no less) might provide decently, even genteely for them, and live long and happily, but who by an opposite system of conduct, destroys his own health, sets a ruinous example to the rising generation, and particularly his own children, reduces his family to beggary and wretchedness, constantly wounds the honest pride of his other connections, and frequently brings in sorrow to the grave, her whom he hath solemnly vowed to live with after God's ordinances, and to love, comfort, honour, and keep in sickness and in health.

Happy indeed, would it be for such an one, if suffering an ignominious death here, would put an end to his misery—it would be happy for him, because then he would escape the more dreadful sentence which will be denounced against him, when he appears at the bar of Divine Justice, to account for "the deeds done in the body;" where all his vices will be exhibited to him in their hideous deformity, and the woe of condition to which they have brought his immortal spirit, be fully disclosed to him.

When the tears and persuasions of an affectionate helpmate, given by Heaven to strew man's path with flowers, and the mournful sobs of little one's, given to bind her more closely to his heart, and cheer the evening of his life, (and

"Dim is the twilight of age if it borrow
No warmth from the smiles of wife, children and friends."

are not enough to make him throw the poisonous bowl in disgust from his lips, this world affords no stronger inducements; and unless the vengeance of offended Heaven be held up to his view, nothing even remains within the power of the fellow being, to frighten him from his sinful and fatal practice; which as long as he continues, he

"Persecutes the blood,
Who slays them in his children's veins, and
And wrongs the woman he has sworn to love."

Intemperance, where it impairs the constitution, and produces diseases which hasten the termination of the existence of its victim, which it almost invariably does, is certainly a species of suicide, which in the eye of our Allwise and Just Judge, must render the person guilty of it as criminal as the man, who oppressed with the cares and ills of life, by the use of poison brings about his death. This is undeniable—for what matters it whether a man dies by the quick operation of arsenic, or the tardy effects of spirits, which he hath voluntarily taken? The difference of the means he uses to produce the end, cannot change the crime; therefore either of them are suicide, and he who destroys himself by the use of either, it must be expected, will receive the punishment due that black offence, in the world which is to come.

"Hear thou, my son, and be wise,
And guide thine heart in the way,
Look not thou upon the wine."
"At the last it biteth like a Serpent,
And stingeth like an Adder."

Proverbs, chap xxiii.
A. B.

Died, in this city on Thursday evening last, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Mary Peace, in the 45th year of her age. She was long a respectable member of the Methodist Church.

CAMELS.
The schr. Andrew Jackson, from Tenerife, (arrived at New-York) brought in a pair of Camels, one of which is eight feet high; the length of the body twelve feet, and the neck five feet. It is said to be one of the most beautiful of the kind in the world. The other is a young one, the mother of which died on the passage.

From the New-York Chronicle. ANOTHER PROPHET.

A dwarf named Peter Lovil, who lives in Charleston, S. C., and is said to have been very successful in predicting events a long time before they really happened. It has been certified (as we understand from a German paper printed in Pennsylvania) by several respectable clergymen, lawyers and merchants, who signed a certificate to that purpose, that he accurately predicted the late war with England, with many important particulars connected therewith, all of which have been verified by the events. He had also, more than once accurately foretold the conviction and execution of men, who were at the time considered respectable characters, & whose reputation had never been sullied by the breath of suspicion.

Sometime last winter this singular little being again took a peep into futurity and announced the following as the result:

The United States are to be blessed with two most prosperous years, after which we shall again have war with England, of only nine months duration, in which Great-Britain will be more severely beaten than she has ever been before. Previous to the first great battle, there will appear signs, wonders, and miracles, such as have never been witnessed, earthquakes will also happen about the same time.

This war will be succeeded by twenty-five years of unvaried prosperity, when we shall again have war with England who will again be beaten.

Within two years from the present time (last winter) Buonaparte in a very extraordinary manner will again become Emperor of France.

Within three years, the Island of St. Domingo will sink and be swallowed up by an earthquake.

From a St. Stephens paper of June 6.

We understand that the French emigrants, to whom a quantity of land has been allotted by Congress, in the new purchase, "for the cultivation of the vine and olive," are now on their way up the Tombigbee, and intend selecting a situation on the Black Warrior.

Otto Von Kotzebue's Voyage round the world.

The Berlin Gazette gives the following account of this expedition, which has been received from Kamtschatka. Letters of an earlier date, which, after having doubled Cape Horn, he sent from the coast of Chili, have been lost, or at least have not yet come to hand. Mr. V. Kotzebue discovered three new islands in the South Sea, in 14° of latitude, and 144° of longitude. To these islands he gave the name of Romanzow, (the author and equipper of the whole expedition.) Spiridow, (an Admiral under whom Kotzebue formerly served several years) and Kausentern, (with whom he made his first voyage round the world.) Besides these he discovered a long chain of islands in the same quarter, and two clusters of islands in the 11th degree of latitude, and 190th degree of longitude. (It is not specified whether the latitudes are north or south, or the longitudes east or west.) These he called after his ship, Rurick's Chain; the two latter Kutusow's Clusters (a group) and Suwarrow's Cluster. All these islands are very woody partly uninhabited, and dangerous for navigators. The discoverer has sent to Count Romanzow a great many maps and drawings.

On the 12th of July, O. V. Kotzebue designed to sail from Kamtschatka to Behring's Straights, according to his instructions. He hopes to return to Kamtschatka in September 1817. On the whole voyage from Chili to that place he had not a single person sick on board. He touched at Easter-Island, but did not find the inhabitants so friendly as Peyrouse describes them. He thinks that something must have happened since that time which has made them distrustful of the Europeans; perhaps it may be the overturning of their surprisingly large statues, which Kotzebue looked for

in vain, and found only the ruins of one of them near its base, which still remains. He saw no fruits from the seeds left by La Peyrouse, nor sheep or hogs, which by this time must have multiplied exceedingly. A single fowl was brought him for sale. It seems we may hope much from this young seaman, who is not yet 30 years of age. He was obliged for many reasons to leave the learned Dane Wormskrold behind in Kamtschatka.

Cruise of the Congress.

A letter to a gentleman in New-York, dated off the mouth of the Mississippi, on the 18th ult. contains the following information:—"According to promise, I will endeavour to acquaint you of our intended cruise, so far as has come to my knowledge. You already know, that Septimus Tyler, Esq. is appointed by our government, agent to settle our affairs with the black Princes on the Island of St. Domingo. He arrived here in the U. S. brig Boxer, on the 7th ult. and is now on board this ship. We are to carry him to Port-au-Prince and Cape Francois, where he has a demand to make of half a million; but whether the demand is on Christophe or Pétion, or both, I know not.

"From the Cape we go to the Island of Margarita, near the Spanish Main, now in possession of the Patriots; and thence to Santa-Marta and Cartagena; and thence return to Norfolk. I do not know the object of our cruise along the Spanish Main. At present we are at anchor off the Mississippi, waiting for our provisions, which we expect daily from New-Orleans."

Profitable Steam-Boat navigation.

The New Orleans papers inform us, that the steam-boat Franklin made her passage from New-Orleans to Louisville, (Ken.) in 36 days, a distance of 1,510 miles, with a freight that will clear 6,500 dollars. It adds that 14 days of the above time were taken up in stopping at the towns on the river to land freight and procure supplies.

Survey of the Coast.

A Newport paper of July 19, says, The United States brigs Enterprise and Prometheus, and schr. Lynx, sailed from this port on Sunday last for Portland, to which place the commissioners on the survey have proceeded, to commence their duty.

Port-au-Prince, June 28.

On the 19th inst. the large magazine on the entrenchment, at the borders of the town, was struck with lightning and exploded. It contained 100,000 lbs. of powder, and as you may suppose, did much damage to the neighbourhood. Last evening Fort Bissonnet was blown up by the commandant of that post while in a fit of intoxication and anger, in revenge for a supposed injury done him by one of his superiors. It contained about 28,000 lbs. of powder. The officer was the only person killed.

From the Lancaster Journal.

A REMEDY FOR THE GRAVEL.

Extract from a late English periodical Work.

Dissolve three drachms of prepared Nitre in a quart of cold water, & take half of this quantity in the course of the day. Continue this simple medicine for a few days, and that painful complaint (the Gravel) will be removed. It may be taken at any time of the day; but it is best after a meal.

This simple remedy can do no injury and it is certainly worth trying by those afflicted with the painful and troublesome disease for which it is recommended.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

I certify, that Noah Duvall, this day on oath, stated to me one of the justices of the peace for said county, that some three or four years ago, there was left with him (living on the old road from the city of Washington to Baltimore) thirteen boxes of soap, marked, net weight, No. 1, 65; No. 2, 65; 3, 64; 4, 62; 5, 64; 6, 61; 7, 65; 8, 104; 9, 86; 10, 104; 11, 103; 12, 102; 13, 89; which he states were left at his house for storage. The owner of the above described property, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. On the end of each box is the letter G.

Thomas Worthington, jr.

If the above property is not taken away by the 26th day of August next, and all expenses paid, it will on that day be offered at public sale.

Noah Duvall.
July 22.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 31st August next, at Friendship, the real estate of John Watsenay, lying on West River in Anne-Arundel county, and containing 110 acres more or less. It is deemed unnecessary to give a description of the above land, as it is presumable persons disposed to purchase will view the same. Terms of sale—A credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest.

Benjamin Pindell, Trustee.

July 31.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for private sale, the Farm on which he resides, situated in Anne-Arundel county, 11 miles from the city of Annapolis, 20 from Washington, and 25 from the city of Baltimore; containing 533 acres, nearly or half of which is standing in fine wood and timber. There is already cleared about 30 acres of first rate meadow land, and nearly as much to clear; about one hundred acres of the up land is now elegantly set in clover, (principally of this Spring's seedling) upon which the plaster has its most magical effect. The dwelling is commodious, and out houses convenient. A further description is considered unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will of course view the property. Possession may be had this Fall.

Thos. Wm. Hall.

July 31.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 22d August next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at his dwelling-house, near Mc Coy's Tavern, the personal estate of Allen Dorsey, late of said county, deceased, consisting of one Negro Man, horses, cattle, hogs, rye in the straw, and other articles too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale—A credit of six months for all sums above twenty dollars, under that sum, cash; bond with good security with interest from the day of sale will be required. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Archibald Dorsey, adm'r.

July 31.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Daniel Wells, sen. late of A. county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to

Isabella Wells, Executrix.

Annapolis, July 31.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Allen Dorsey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Archibald Dorsey, Admr.

July 31.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 26th day of May last, living in Liberty-town, Frederick county, Maryland, a negro man named CHARLES, who calls himself Charles Warfield. He is about 20 years old, about five feet six inches high, stout built and well made, has a small scar on the upper part of his right cheek, about as large as the mark of two small pox, a black complexion, and on the middle, across his head, his hair is longer than on either side. He had on when he left home, a full sized doublet and waistcoat, tow linen trousers, white and yellow striped ditto. The subscriber will give forty dollars if secured in goal so that I get him again, and the above reward if brought home.

JOHN WAGNER.

July 24.

LAND—FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday 15th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, a small Farm, containing about 160 acres of land, more or less, lying in Anne Arundel county, between Severn and Maguohy rivers. This farm is convenient to Baltimore and Annapolis markets, also to mill; has good water, and is a healthy situation, and contains a smart quantity of excellent fruit. This land is productive of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, clover, and is thought by judges that plaster would act well on said land; there is timber enough to support the place; but the houses are sorry. Persons inclined to purchase are invited to come and see the property. Terms made known on the day. Sale will begin at 11 o'clock.

George Watts.

July 24, 1817.

POETS CORNER.

From the North American Review.

ON THE RAISING OF JAIRUS' DAUGHTER.

They have watched her last and quivering breath,
And the maiden's soul has flown;
They have wrapt her in the robes of death,
And laid her, dark and lone.

But the mother casts a look behind,
Upon that fallen flower,
Nay, start not—'twas the gathering wind,
Those limbs have lost their power.

And tremble not at that cheek of snow,
Over which the faint light plays,
'Tis only the crimson curtain's glow,
Which thus deceives thy gaze.

Didst thou not close that expiring eye?
And feel the soft pulse decay?
And did not thy lips receive the sigh,
Which bore her soul away?

She lies on her couch all pale and hush'd,
And heeds not thy gentle tread,
And is still as the spring flow'r by traveller crush'd,
Which dies on its snowy bed.

The mother has flown from that lonely room,
And the maid is mute and pale—
Her ivory hand is cold as the tomb,
And dark is her stifled nail.

Her mother strays with folded arms,
And her head is bent in woe,
She shuts her thoughts to joys or harms,
No tear attempts to flow.

But listen! what name salutes hereafter
It comes to a heart of stone;
"Jesus," she cries, "has no power here,
My daughter's life has flown."

He leads the way to that cold white couch,
And bends o'er the senseless form,
Can he less than a heavenly touch?
The maiden's hand is warm!

And the fresh blood comes with rose-ate hue,
While death's dark terrors fly,
Her form is rais'd, and her step is true,
And life beams bright in her eye.

Watertown, 1817.

Every man the Friend or the Enemy of Christ.

In some contests, they who are not immediately concerned, are at liberty, or rather it is their duty, to take neither part, because the thing contended for is indifferent in itself, or because both sides are in the wrong. There are others, wherein every man is obliged to favour at least, if not to join himself to one of the parties engaged, because of them is evidently in the right; and no man ought to be wholly disinterested, when the cause of truth, justice, or virtue is debated. In the cause of religious truth, every man is a party; if it be a fact, as no doubt it is, that the happiness of every man is inseparably connected, not only with his thinking, rightly in religious matters, but in some measure also, with his endeavouring to make others do the same. Happiness is the effect of virtue, and virtue of true religion.

The chief among these, or rather that wherein the rest are comprised, is the great contest between Christ, the fountain of true religion, of pure virtue, and of our real happiness, on the one side; and the author of spiritual darkness, wickedness, and misery, on the other.

What then is it to be for Christ, and what to be against him?

A man cannot be truly said to be with Christ, who only follows him, carries his name, and declares for him; since the Scriptures assure us, that not only they are against Christ, "who deny him before men in words," but they also "who profess that they know him, but in works deny him, being abominable, and disobedient, and unto every good work reprobate;" of whom St. Paul tells us, "even weeping, that they are the enemies of the cross of Christ."

Who then are for him? They, no doubt, of whom he says to the Father, "I have given unto them the words that thou gavest me; and they have received them, and have known hereby, that I came out from thee; and they have believed, that thou didst send me—Thine they were, and thou gavest them me, and they have kept my word."—"They that are Christ's," says St. Paul, "have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts." But are there not a third, or middle sort of men, who, in the strictness of these expressions, are neither with our Saviour, nor against him?

No! Christ, who best knows his own, absolutely denies the fact. It is true, of good men some are better, and of bad men, some are worse than others. The good are not all equally the friends, nor the wicked all equally the enemies of Christ; and for these inequalities, different degrees of reward and punishment are reserved in the determination of our Judge. It is also true, that the best of men sometimes fall into sin, and the worst sometimes rise to acts of piety and goodness. But, then, he who is to pass sentence on us, knows perfectly well where frailty ends, and presumption and perverseness begin; knows who, in the main of his life, is a good, and who a bad man, that is, who is on his part, and who against him.

Thus it appears, that, from the throne of God down to the nethermost hell, there is not, there cannot possibly be one moral being, who is not either the friend or the enemy of Christ. In the one or other of these lights, he must regard every man, and every man must regard himself, at the final judgment. On that great occasion, the Judge will pronounce but two sentences; to the good, "come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world;" and to the wicked, "depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels." At that day, there will be no man found, who will not tremble under the one, or triumph in the other of these sentences; none who will not be a fit object of either. Here is no middle judgment between come and depart, nor a middle region between heaven and hell, for the reception of him, who is neither called as a friend, nor rejected as an enemy to Christ.

Now will it not be a great comfort and confirmation to every good man, to perceive, by an infallible rule, that Christ regards him as his friend? What can so effectually encourage him to a steady perseverance, as thus beforehand to enjoy the happy judgment of the last day? Will it not be also as great a terror to every bad man to know, by the same infallible rule, that he himself is the enemy of Christ? What is so likely to lead him to repentance, as the bitter foretaste of his future condemnation?

You who did not know this, or knew it only in the spirit of slumber, you are the ungrateful; and hereafter, if you do not awake in time, must be the miserable enemy of that Saviour who laid down his life for your soul. You have all along professed Christianity, but contented yourself with such a kind or degree of it, as the vain and senseless practice of the world esteems sufficient; that is, you go sometimes to Church, give something to the poor, and now and then, perhaps, attend to devotional exercises. You keep within the verge of the laws to preserve a tolerable character; and so pass in your own, and the judgment of others like yourself, for a moderate Christian. But, in the mean time, you scruple not to take God's name in vain, to talk obscenely, to get drunk sometimes, and to mingle in your dealings with the world, a certain degree of cunning, extortion, or oppression. If you have observed this, or somewhat like it, to be the general practice, the unhappy example serves you for a law, to which all the laws of God must give way in you, who set not up truly for a saint, but sneer at those who are more scrupulous, as hypocritical pretenders to that character. All this while it is with you a matter of but little moment, whether you are with Christ or against him, as is evident by your never, in any material instance, preferring his service or honour, to the ordinary calls of worldly interest or pleasure.

If you are on Christ's part, what passion have you subdued, what appetite denied, what view of temporal profit or honour, though ever so inconsiderable, have you set aside, purely to please him? Or rather, what sense of his goodness, and your past ingratitude, do you even now feel, to prove to you, that you are not wholly indifferent about him, his religion, or your place among his followers? "You honour him," it is true, and but a little, "with your lips; but your heart is far from him." Full well he knows it, for he is a searcher of hearts, and clearly sees where all the ardour of yours is placed, while he hath only the worthless compliment of your professions. This you may be experimentally convinced of, by an impartial consideration of your pray-

ers, your faith, and the general tenor of your whole life.

Your prayers are but seldom offered up to the absolute Disposer of all things, and offered with such an unaccountable coldness of heart, as testifies no affection, scarcely, indeed, a bare dependence.

Your faith, for want of a thorough conviction, or of that close attention which the great things it sets before you demand, amounts to little more than a mere opinion as to either the past or future facts suggested in your creed. Such an opinion is too weak to have any material effect on your practice, too feeble by far to bring futurity even into competition with the present objects of sense and appetite. Indeed, in so great a degree of dimness and confusion does the eye of your faith present you with a view of things to come, that heaven hardly looks like happiness, or hell like misery, or either like a reality.

How unlike is your faith to that of a real Christian! His faith draws his very senses into its service. He believes, and therefore, hears God speaking in his word; feels God moving in his heart; sees the judgment-seat of Christ, with the glories of heaven, and the horrors of hell, almost as clearly as if they were displayed just before his eyes. Nay, he suffers the anguish of his Saviour's wounds with not much less pain than if the nails and spear had pierced his own flesh; and triumphs over sin and death in the resurrection of Christ, with an high degree of that joy he knows he is to feel, when he shall arise from the grave himself.

As to the general cast and tenor of your life—an insensible stupidity damps and flattens all you think or do in relation to religion. Here you know nothing! here you feel nothing! But, in regard to this world, you are still alive. How deeply read is your understanding here! how warmly engaged is your heart! And, for the truth of these observations, I appeal to your own breast.

You are ready, it may be, to declare with an affected humility, that it is the height of your ambition, in religious matters, to be an ordinary or middling Christian. Let others, you say, set up for singularity in holiness; for your part, you wish to be found even among the lowest class of Christians, and aspire only to a bare acquittal. And yet you want not your share of ambition and pride too. Misguided man! How miserably you mistake that for humility, which is but lukewarmness and indifference! But where is the humility of vituperating those religious warmths in others, which you never had either the sense or goodness to feel in yourself? Know, unhappy man, that there is, there can be, no such mortal as a middling Christian. Neither the exalted joys promised, nor the shocking torments threatened, will suffer a thinking mind to be indifferent.

If your eyes are now open, look about you, and tell us where you are; surely not with Christ, but against him; with reprobates and devils, the sink and scum of the creation, who, in their lusts, and even pride of their hearts, have preferred rebellion to gratitude, infamy to glory, and hell to heaven.

Reflect feelingly on what Christ hath done for you, and as impartially on what you have done to him—and then see your ingratitude.

He, the Son of God, hath died to save you, a poor unworthy criminal, from endless infamy and misery—think how great that infamy and misery! and to bring you to endless glory and happiness—consider how high that glory! how infinite that happiness! How coolly you hear it! As coolly you return it, by your formal professions, your dry thanksgivings, your unwilling services, through which scarcely any footsteps of either your understanding or affection are to be traced. On the other side are found all your positive sins, your vile thoughts; your false, profane, or seducing discourse; your abominable actions; all imagined, uttered, committed, directly against him who died for you.

Know, mistaken man, that you are in a state of rebellion against the Sovereign of the world, and at war with the Almighty. If your forces are sufficient to maintain this war, and your armour proof against this two-edged sword, go on; but no longer say you are a Christian. There is not less sense, and more consistency, in directly contending with God, than in pretending to be his servant, and yet fighting against him.

Your case then will not admit a moment's delay—neither is there any medium between being "for Christ, and against him." Salvation is found only in being for him; condemnation only in being against him. Awake, consider this ere it is too late, and choose your party; BUT CONSIDER IT WITH YOUR WHOLE UNDERSTANDING, AND CHOOSE WITH YOUR WHOLE HEART, FOR REMEMBER—YOU CHOOSE FOR ALL ETERNITY.

CITY HOTEL.

THAT WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT,

The Union Tavern & City Hotel.

Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

WILLIAM BREWER,

Who has opened a large and commodious Tavern, where boarders and travellers will receive the most unremitted attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, when he occupied this establishment formerly, and that he lately moved from, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal attention given, to render them perfectly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.

May 15. 1817.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Tuesday the 30th July inst. at Mrs. Susannah Miles' Tavern, at 11 o'clock, for Cash, one Negro Man named Tom, one little named Lloyd, and one Negro Girl named Anne, taken as the property of William Weems, of Annapolis, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Theodore & David Weems, for the use of Henry Schroeder & Co. R. Welch, of Ben. St. A. A. County.

July 19. 1817.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

24th June, 1817.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a branch thereof in Frederick Town, notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the western shore, that an election will be held at the Banking-house in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders sixteen directors for the bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.

By order, Jona. Pinkney, Cashier.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 14th day of last month, a negro man named SOLOMON ROGERS, 26 years of age, about five feet ten inches high; he has a smooth black skin, full face, and good teeth. He took with him a blue cloth coat, grey casimere pantaloons, a short furred cloth jacket of a drab colour, two new tickleburg shirts, a pair of new oznaburg trousers, and a good furred hat, besides other cloths not particularly recollected. It is believed too that he wears a silver watch with a large key to it. As he has many acquaintances in the city of Baltimore, it is probable he has gone to that place, as he did about five years ago, when he was taken up and committed to jail. Whoever apprehends the said runaway, and secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall, if taken in Anne Arundel county, receive 50 dollars, and if out of said county the above reward.

Horatio Ridout, Whitehall, Anne Arundel county, June 15, 1817.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath taken out short letters on the estate of John Worthington, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them, legally authenticated, & all those who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, to

Beale M. Worthington, ex'r. The Editors of the National Intelligencer are requested to publish the above advertisement once a week, for 6 weeks, and forward their account to this office for collection. July 10. 1817.

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale either of the two following tracts, lying on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, to wit: A Tract of land called "White's Hall," now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen L., containing about 200 acres. This is of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco, and the improvements, consisting of an excellent dwelling-house, kitchen, tobacco house and quarters, all lately erected, are in complete repair; there is also a well of fine water, and a young apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm is nearly adjoining the above, and contains about 100 acres. This land is not inferior to any in the county, is under good tillage, and has a commodious dwelling-house, kitchen, two tobacco-houses, and a corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaster, and from their healthy situation, and pleasant neighbourhood, offer an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about six miles. The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase to view the premises. The terms, which shall be as commodating, will be made known on application to

Annopolis, March 27. 1817.

By His Excellency Charles Ridgely of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided by the thirty-sixth section of the constitution of the State of Maryland, that "the Council shall have power to make the great seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Chancellor, and affixed to all laws, commissions, grants, and other testimonials, as has been heretofore practised in this State." And whereas under and in virtue of the said power the board have lately caused to be made of steel a seal, with certain devices, and with the words "Seal of the State of Maryland," inscribed thereon. And whereas the same hath been delivered to the honorable the Chancellor, to be kept and used as the great seal of this State. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, declaring the seal so as aforesaid made and delivered to the Chancellor, to be none other, to be the great seal of the State of Maryland. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton, By His Excellency's command.

Ninian Pinkney, Clerk of the Council. Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Telegraph, in Frederick-town Herald, the Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the Monitor at Easton.

Ninian Pinkney, Clerk of the Council.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell,

Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Onondago and Fishing Creeks. These lands, bound with ship timber, and were almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh bottom to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small islands on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres, and the place is remarkable for fish, game, and wild fowl.

In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres, and is bounded by four or five hundred yards length, running from the Head of the creek to Smith's Creek, will contain the whole land. This half of the land has a considerable quantity of marsh belonging to it, two tobacco houses, and a well of good water. The place is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state.

March 27. 1817.

That most Valuable and Highly Improved FARM,

Known by the name of the

HAYLANDS,

Containing near fifteen hundred acres situated nine miles below Annapolis, on the navigable waters of Rhode River, and more particularly described in a paper in January and February last still offered for sale. If desired, the lower tract will be divided into parcels, and sold separate. A person addressed to me in the city of Baltimore, will be attended to.

May 15. 1817.

THE Votes and Proceedings

Of the last Legislature—a few copies for sale at this office.—Price \$1.00 June 24.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annopolis, Thursday, August 7.

For the Maryland Gazette.

AN ADDRESS

to the People of Maryland, on the

Necessity of establishing a Bank

for the benefit of Agriculturalists.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARY-

LAND.

Before the introduction of

the state of Maryland,

freeholders found no difficulty

borrowing money on mortgage

the cultivation and improvement

their estates, as those persons

had money were glad to lend it

at the legal interest of six

per cent. on mortgage of their land;

by considering this the best se-

cure for the payment of both inter-

est and principal; but in conse-

quence of the establishment of

the freeholders, from being

only persons who could obtain

money, have become almost

only persons who cannot bor-

row on any terms whatever. This

change in their circumstances was

effected in the following manner:

1. The merchants, and other persons,

living in Baltimore, who wanted

to carry on their trade and

speculations, came to Annapolis,

and at that time most of the mer-

chants in the state resided, and

presented to them, that instead of

paying only six per cent. of their

money, as they had hitherto done

on mortgage, they should make

eight per cent. or more, and

investing it in the stock of a

bank, which they proposed to estab-

lish in Baltimore, for the purpose of

lending money to merchants and

others in that city, upon promissory

notes, with an endorser, payable

thirty days; that the money should

be lent in the notes of the bank,

which would pass and be received

as good of specie; that the bank

should be able to lend twice the

amount of its capital; that conse-

quently the interest it would receive

would amount to twelve per cent.

on its capital; and that after de-

ducting the expenses of the bank,

the stockholders could not receive

less than eight per cent. per annum

on the money they had subscribed;

and for the practicability of the

scheme, and the profit to be made

thereon, they referred them to the

examples of the Banks of North-Amer-

ica, Massachusetts and New-York.

2. The monied men being satisfied

with the scheme would be profitable

to them, agreed to subscribe the

capital of the bank; and the legis-

lature, unaware of the consequen-

ces that would accrue from such a

measure, and not perceiving the in-

justice to the landed interest, passed a

law establishing the Bank of Mary-

land, with a capital of \$300,000.

3. This was the entering wedge that

opened the way for that extensive

system of banking which has proved

destructive to the freeholders of

the state; for the inhabitants and

speculators of Baltimore, wanting

money, proposed the establish-

ment of another Bank called The

which are taken in payment as specie, to create what money they please; and the freeholders of Maryland have been reduced to the distressful situation of not being able to borrow money, as they used to do, nor indeed upon any terms whatever, except in a few instances, and as a very great and special favour.

2d. Setting aside the interest of the stockholders, these banks are calculated solely for the advantage of commercial men resident in Baltimore, or rather for the benefit of the directors of those banks, and their particular friends; for any two persons in that place, (although destitute of property) who happen to be in favour with the directors of a bank, by endorsing one for the other, can obtain money to large amount, (\$27,000 for instance and in some cases a much larger sum) can get their notes renewed for a long time by the favour of the directors; can employ the money as a capital in trade; can let it out at exorbitant interest (called shaving); can carry on what speculations they please with it, and may even use it to fit out vessels for piracy, or expeditions for the invasion of foreign countries.

3. But the inhabitants of Baltimore, and other cities, in which commercial banks are established, who happen not to be in favour with a director, cannot borrow any money out of them on their own notes, nor on the notes of the most eminent merchants, but are forced to obtain money from shavers (as they are called) by paying them the exorbitant interest of two or three per cent. per month.

4. Since the establishment of these commercial banks, a freeholder of Maryland is worse off even than those inhabitants of cities who are not in favour with the directors of these banks, for he cannot borrow money on any terms whatever to stock his farm and repair his buildings; his cultivation therefore is languid and unproductive, nor can he save anything to set his children forward in the world, but he falls continually behind hand, and is forced to sell his land for want of money to improve it. His situation is in this respect inferior to that of an owner of land in any christian country in Europe, who can borrow what money he pleases on mortgage, even to half the value of his estate, and that not as a favour, but as a matter of course, without even seeing or being known to the person of whom he borrows the money, the business being transacted by solicitors employed by the parties. The freeholders in every other country are the first people in the country, (and they were so considered in this before the introduction of commercial banks,) they alone are necessarily connected with the welfare of the state, the cultivation of the land being not only the most honest way of acquiring wealth, but of all employments the most useful and most profitable to the state, as land once brought into good cultivation will continue to be productive for ages; for which reason the Great Frederick calls the cultivators of land the true nursing Fathers of the State; and he and his successors, the Kings of Prussia, have been careful to lend money to the owners of land to put their estates in order. The honours paid to agriculture in China take their date from the remotest antiquity, and through the purer ages of the Roman Republic it was held in the highest estimation. In England the name of Russell stands preeminent among those who have patronized this noble art; and in our own country, the great founder of American liberty, when the toils and dangers of warfare were ended, retired to the cultivation of that soil which his valour and his virtues had rendered free. But merchants and speculators belong to no country, they may flourish and get rich, though the country be ruined, their speculations being most profitable when the people are most distressed; and they can then transfer their wealth and themselves to another; and yet such is the situation of the freeholders of Maryland, (and not of them alone, but of all the freeholders in America, the proprietors of one thousand millions of acres) that they cannot borrow money for the most useful and necessary purposes, in consequence

of their having been persuaded by a few artful men in seaport towns, most of whom are foreigners, to make laws establishing commercial banks, by which all the money of the country is at the disposal of the directors of those banks, and their particular friends, to be employed by them in enormous speculations, and in trades of little or no benefit to the people at large, or to the nation, while the landed interest is greatly depressed, and reduced to the subjection of a few men in those towns.

5. The consent of the legislature to the passing of the laws establishing these commercial banks, was obtained by representing to it, that these banks would be greatly beneficial to the land owners and the whole state, as the merchants, being amply supplied with money from the banks, would be able to give us a better price for our grain and tobacco, and furnish us with the articles we wanted from foreign countries cheaper than they could do if they had not this supply of money. Instead of which a very great part of the money lent by these banks has been employed in carrying on a trade between the Spanish colonies and the continent of Europe, and between the European settlements in the East and West Indies, and the countries in Europe to which those settlements belong, trades of very little advantage to the people of Maryland or the United States, as few or no articles of our growth were sent to these countries: But the interruption of this trade was a leading cause of the war from which we have been so lately delivered. While this contest was raging into which they themselves had plunged us, the merchants and speculators were so far from giving us a good price for our tobacco, that they took advantage of the general distress and poverty, and borrowed of those banks money, which had been lent to us for the improvement and cultivation of our lands, and bought with it our tobacco at two and three dollars a hundred, which they sold again in a few months at eighteen. Nor have those banks been of general advantage even to the inhabitants of Baltimore, for such enormous sums have been lent by them to great merchants and speculators, that they have been unable or unwilling to advance moderate sums to sober and industrious tradesmen in that city. The mode adopted by these commercial banks of lending money on promissory notes, with an endorser, is very dangerous, and has caused the ruin of many persons; for instance, A. and B. two men without property, but with a good address, each of whom has a friend who is a director in a bank, set up as merchants, and obtain large loans of money from the banks, by the one endorsing for the other; they get into large houses, which they furnish expensively, give great dinners, to which they invite the principal merchants, and acquire the reputation of merchants in great business; at length it is discovered by some of the directors of the bank from which A. obtains loans, that B. who endorses for him is likely to fail, and his friend the director informs him that he must get another endorser instead of B. upon which, in an unguarded moment, he surprises C. a man of opulence, or reputed so, and who is one of his numerous acquaintances, into an endorsement for a large sum; the bank is secured, A. fails, and the bank calls upon C. who has endorsed for him to pay the money, and he is obliged to pay it; in this manner some of the most prudent and richest men in Baltimore have been taken in and lost large sums of money, and others not so rich have been entirely ruined. The necessity of making a show of being rich, in order to obtain endorsements, has led persons in Baltimore, who have little or no property, but have credit with the banks, into a very expensive manner of living, which has produced many instances of insolvency, attended with circumstances disgraceful to the parties, and to the character of the state; such as buying up their own debts, under par, through their friends; secret conveyances of their property to their friends and relations, to be restored to them after they have obtained an act of insolvency; and their lives, as expen-

sively after their insolvency as they did when they were supposed to be rich. Another great evil arising from the establishment of these commercial banks is, that the banks in one town will not take the notes of a bank of another; the consequence of which is, that persons residing in the country, who have taken the notes of the bank of one town, supposing that all the banks pay specie as they pretend to do, when they bring them to another town, find that they will not pass there, and are forced to sell them at a discount from two or three to twenty-five per cent. under what they took them for, by which means they are cheated to the amount of what they paid for the discount, to the great profit of bank directors and exchange brokers, who have contrived these methods of making money by exchange.

6. When the legislature passed the acts for the establishment of the ten commercial banks in the city of Baltimore, they did so under the persuasion that the state in general would derive benefit from them, but in truth no part of the state has received any benefit from them, except the city of Baltimore. That city indeed, and its immediate neighbourhood, have been greatly improved. The immense sums thus obtained, which have been expended in improving that city, and in making wharves, and deepening its basin, would, if lent to the freeholders, have put into a complete state of improvement half the estates in Maryland. Whilst Baltimore has increased in riches by the monopoly of all the money in the state, to such a degree that a few square yards of ground in that city will sell for more than a large plantation in the country, and foreign adventurers have acquired immense riches by loans from commercial banks of that money which, if there had been no banks, would have been lent to the freeholders for the improvement and cultivation of their estates, the freeholders themselves have been reduced to such distress, for want of money, being unable to borrow it upon any terms whatever, that many of them have been forced to part with their negroes to raise a little cash for present use, and the land being unproductive without negroes, they have been forced soon after to sell the land itself; and the country people in general, have fallen so low in consequence of their having deprived themselves of the power of borrowing money, by the whole of it being collected in the commercial banks of Baltimore for the exclusive use of persons in that city, that they have become objects of contempt and derision to the Baltimoreans; and the state of Maryland is fast approaching to that worst of governments, the government of a city over a territory, where all the laws are made with a view of aggrandizing that city, by the impoverishment and ruin of the inhabitants of the subject territory.

7. It being disgraceful to the freeholders of this state, and contrary to their interest, to be kept in a state of dependence and subjection by a few foreigners in Baltimore, who have artfully contrived to get almost all the money of the state into their hands, by the management of commercial banks, it becomes a duty which the freeholders owe to themselves and their children, to extricate themselves from this state of wretched dependence and poverty. This may be effected by establishing a bank, which will afford to them the same facilities of obtaining money for the cultivation and improvement of their estates, which persons engaged in commerce obtain from the commercial banks, often with very slender security, for the carrying on of trade. This it is proposed to do by the establishment of a bank to be called The Freeholders Bank of Maryland. The intention of this institution is not to enable men to get money to buy lands in order to speculate in them; but that such persons as already possess farms may be enabled to purchase stock, to build barns, stables, &c. on them, and cultivate them to the greatest advantage, and that they may be able to set their children forward in the world, without being under the necessity of selling any part of their land. This institution is intended for the exclusive benefit

of freeholders, without any commercial man having any concern in it, except as a mere stockholder. It is not intended to be a party machine, but to benefit freeholders of all parties, by a liberal indiscriminating policy; neither is it intended to enable any men to engross large sums of money to their own use, and that of their particular friends.

8. In order that monied men may be induced to subscribe to the capital of the bank, they must be satisfied that the principal will be safe, and the interest regularly paid, and be at least equal to what they can get by any other safe employment of their capital. That the principal may be safe, it is proposed that no more be lent on mortgage of any land than one-fourth of the value of the land, estimated according to a very moderate valuation. That a law be passed by which all mortgages, and other conveyances of lands, shall date their validity from the time they are recorded, and not from the time of their execution; and that the banks shall not advance any money on any mortgage before the mortgage is recorded, and that effectual remedies be given for the speedy recovery of both principal and interest when due. It cannot be expected that any man who has money will lend it when he cannot get payment of either principal or interest without waiting a long time for them, and without the expense and delay of an action at law or suit in equity. It is for this reason principally, that men will not lend their money on mortgage, and prefer vesting it in government securities and bank stocks, where the interest and dividends are paid regularly. Therefore, if the owners of land wish to obtain money on loans, they must consent to give the lenders effectual remedies for the speedy recovery of the money lent, and the interest due thereon, without which they will not lend it. That the recovery of both principal and interest may be effectual and speedy, it is proposed that upon the non-payment of the interest, when due, or upon non-payment of the principal, the land, or such part thereof as may be necessary to pay off the principal, interest, and all costs, shall be sold within sixty days, without any power in the directors to protract the time of payment, or dispense with such sale, without the formality of foreclosure, and without any equity of redemption; and that the surplus, after paying to the bank what is due to it, shall be paid to the mortgagor or his representatives. This strict enforcement of payment of both principal and interest is absolutely necessary, and is for the real advantage both of the bank and the mortgagor; for if the mortgagor has any hopes that the time of payment may be extended through the favour of the directors, he will become inattentive, and neglect to make provision for the payment of the money when due, and the directors of the bank cannot calculate with any certainty on the payment of either principal or interest, the affairs of the bank will be thrown into confusion, and the bank will be disabled from making regular dividends, and from lending money to more industrious persons who may be in want of it. This strictness will also produce one great advantage to the borrowers of the money, and to the freeholders in general, by making them more attentive to the management of their affairs than land owners generally are, the necessary consequence of which will be that they will become independent and rich.

9. To induce monied men to subscribe to the capital of the bank, they must also be satisfied that they will make as much interest of their money as they can by any other employment of it. The multitude of notes which have been issued by the commercial banks, and the Bank of the United States, will render it impossible to keep in circulation a sufficient number of the notes of the Freeholders Bank to enable it (unless it receives more than six per cent. on the money lent) to make such dividends as will induce men who have money to subscribe for the stock. It is therefore proposed to allow such freeholders of this state as are desirous of borrowing money of this bank, to borrow it

credit shall not be given for them as for cash paid, until this bank has received specie, or the notes of this bank for them.

XIX. The president and directors shall be stockholders to the amount of one hundred shares each, which stock they shall not have power to sell while they continue in the direction, and it shall be kept by the bank as a security for their good conduct, but if they have more than one hundred they may sell all above that number.

A FREEHOLDER.

The following Gentlemen were elected on Monday last Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland for the ensuing year.

For Annapolis and Anne-Arundel County.

Thomas Harris,
Alexander C. Magruder,
Henry Maynadier,
James Shaw,
Henry H. Chapman,
Virgil Maxcy.

Joseph Harris—St. Mary's county.

Philip Stuart—Charles county.

Joseph Wilkinson—Calvert county.

John C. Herbert—Prince-George's county.

Thos. Davis—Montgomery county.

Richd. Brooke—Frederick county.

John T. Mason—Washington county.

Robert Perry—Allegany county.

Thomas Harwood, of Richd.—dist. county.

Henry Dorsey—Harford county.

For the Branch Bank at Fredericktown.

John Tyler,
John McPherson,
George Baer,
John Grahame,
William Ross,
Thomas Hawkins,
Richard Potts,
Henry Kemp, and
Joseph Smith.

PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Concord, July 22.

On Friday morning at 5 o'clock, express brought the first intelligence, that between 12 and 2 o'clock the President would arrive at Concord. The shortness of the notice prevented much of the demonstration of respect intended for the occasion. Immediate preparations were made for his reception. All jealousies and party feelings were laid aside, and the village moved with the greatest activity and with perfect unanimity. Mr. Barker's Inn was immediately furnished as handsomely as was in the power of the inhabitants. At 6 o'clock the committee of arrangements, preceded by a company of cavalry, in elegant uniform, proceeded to Chichester, a distance of six miles, on the Portsmouth turnpike, to receive the President. The excessive heat of the day prevented his arrival until 5 o'clock.

Then came accompanied by Brigadier General Miller, the New Hampshire hero, and his private secretary Mr. Mason, and was respectfully received by the Committee of arrangements and other gentlemen assembled. After taking refreshment, he proceeded to Concord, escorted by the cavalry, and followed by the committee of arrangements and others. His approach to the town was announced by nineteen discharges of artillery, which was stationed at the south end of the village. Upon crossing the Merrimack at the bridge, he was received, with tributes, by a large and respectable company of inhabitants paraded on horseback in two lines, through which he passed. The mounted citizens then closed in and moved in procession. The whole passed through the street, a distance of a mile and a half, amidst a concourse of spectators.

When in sight of Parker's Inn, the President and suite alighted, accompanied by the committee of arrangements, were conducted through two long lines of citizens, then through two lines of boys and one and two hundred children, one line consisting of boys and the other of girls; then through the Long's company of Light Infantry, in elegant uniform, who paid the military salutations with great skill; and thence to his quarters, where a great number of principal gentlemen were introduced to him. During this time a cavalry band of mounted and formed

on foot, and with the artillery and infantry, paraded in a handsome style, near a stage about four feet high, erected under venerable elms in front of the Inn, which was covered with carpets, furnished with chairs, and tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers. In the rear of the military, a vast concourse of citizens from this and the neighboring towns assembled. The windows of every house were crowded with ladies. The President was then conducted, by the committee, to the stage, and after being seated a few moments, he was greeted with the Yankee salute of three times three cheers, with most animated clapping of hands in the intervals. After this hearty greeting, the chairman of the committee, the hon. Mr. Thompson, made the following

ADDRESS:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR—Permit us, as the organ of the citizens of Concord, to express the high satisfaction we feel in beholding the President of the United States in our village, and in having an opportunity to present you our most respectful acknowledgments for this distinguished honour. All hearts are, bid you welcome.

We deem it a peculiarly happy circumstance, that in discharging the important duties of examining the works of defence on our extensive lines, you witness universal eagerness and cordiality in the salutations you receive in every place you visit. Upon this auspicious occasion party feelings are buried, and buried we would hope forever. A new era we trust is commencing. The leading measures of the general government accord remarkably with the views and principles of all parties. And your private as well as public character furnish us a pledge that you will endeavour to make your administration a blessing to our country—We pray God to grant you success, and have you in his holy keeping.

Accept sir, our best wishes that your present tour may be eminently useful to the nation, both in affording them security against their enemies, and union amongst themselves.

THO. W. THOMPSON.

In behalf of the Committee.

[To which the President replied verbally in a very appropriate and acceptable manner, (which being delivered extempore, is not in our power to lay before our readers) in which he observed, that he should take a time of leisure to answer in a formal manner, which answer we expect to be enabled to present next week.]

The address and reply were followed by three times three animated cheers. The President then withdrew into the house.—An elegant dinner was provided. The table and rooms were decorated in a neat and appropriate style. The committee of arrangements and several other gentlemen had the honor of dining with the President and suite.

About 8 o'clock in the evening the President and suite were conducted by the committee to the Meeting House, which is very spacious, and which was lighted and decorated in a style highly creditable to the taste and judgment of the Ladies. In front of the pulpit was erected a stage covered with carpets; upon which sat the President, suite, and committee. The house was completely filled with ladies and gentlemen. About one hundred singers performed a number of select and other pieces of sacred music, in a style of excellence seldom surpassed.

The following morning the President devoted to business. About noon he called upon Mrs. Sparhawk, Lady of the Secretary of the State. At four he did the hon. Thomas W. Thompson the honour to dine with him. Brigadier General Miller, Mr. Mason, the President's private secretary, and Geo. Sullivan, Esq. of Boston, were of the party.

After dinner the Company repaired to the Canal-landing, where two boats were in readiness, with awnings and tasteful decorations, through the civility of John L. Sullivan Esq. of Boston, who sent decorations for the purpose. About fifty ladies and gentlemen were in each boat. Upon the embarkation of the President, suite and company, the boats glided smoothly down a most beautiful part of the river. The weather was fine, and the scenery delightful. In the boat following that in which the President sailed was a band of instrumental

music, consisting of amateurs, who performed a great number of excellent airs and marches, very much to the satisfaction of the best judges. The boats were provided with refreshments. After sailing about three miles down the river, the boats arrived at Bow Canal and locks; through the whole of which the boat in which the President was, passed. The boat then repassed the locks to a convenient landing place, where the President and suite debarked, took their carriages, and returned to town; and honoured Mrs. W. A. Kent with their company at sea.

On the Sabbath, the President attended public worship at the Rev. Dr. McFarland's Meeting House.

On Monday morning, the young gentlemen who composed the band of instrumental music, understanding that the President would leave town at half past five in the morning, took the liberty to awake him at half past four, by playing a few airs and marches under his window. Between six and seven o'clock, after the gentlemen of the town had taken respectful leave of him, the President left town for Hanover on his way to Plattsburgh; and was accompanied to Boscawen by the Committee of Arrangements.

No accident took place, and such was the felicity of the arrangements, that not the least umbrage was given to any one. "The roses red and white" united on this joyous occasion. All were highly gratified, and the President appeared to partake equally with his fellow citizens in the general satisfaction. He repeatedly expressed a lively sense of the kindness and cordiality with which he was treated.

While here he took occasion to examine the State-house, now building, and had opportunity to observe the delightful and superior agricultural advantages, and natural scenery which this town affords, and which must have been peculiarly grateful to him after having been so long confined to the tedious sameness of seaports, and sea coast. He manifested his respect for New Hampshire, by tarrying so long here in the capital, and especially by his evident predisposition to be pleased, and the satisfaction he expressed. May his tour be prosperous, and he continue to be, as he now is, the head of the nation, and not of a party.

From the Boston Centinel, July 23.

The President's tour in Maine.

At York, he was greeted with a salute of artillery and the ringing of the bells, and met by a committee of the town, headed by the venerable judge Sewall, (commissioned by Washington as first district judge of Maine,) who made an extemporaneous address to the president, in which he adverted to the first settlement of the town by Ferdinand Georges; and remarked on the novelty and high satisfaction of the citizens in seeing the first magistrate of the United States among them.

In answer, the president responded to the expressions of a personal nature with much feeling—noiced, with evident marks of pleasure, the historic incidents narrated by the judge, and declared his gratification in the interview with a patriot thus covered with years, in the vigorous exercise of his mental faculties.

KENNEBUNK.

About 11 o'clock he was met (five miles from Kennebunk) by a committee of that town, who repeated the welcome to the district. He was then escorted by a squadron of cavalry, a cavalcade of militia officers, & citizens to Kennebunk, was received under a martial salute, and the ringing of the bell; and, on entering the inn, was again welcomed by loud and repeated cheers.

After refreshment, the chairman of the committee of arrangements, in the presence of a vast crowd of citizens, delivered to him the following address:

Sir, The committee designated by the inhabitants of Kennebunk and its vicinity bid you welcome to Maine, and particularly that part of it in which they reside. The magnificent spectacle of seeing among them the chief magistrate of the union, excites sensations of no ordinary class, and equally evincive of their strong attachment to the government of their choice, and of their high respect for the man who has been called by the voluntary suffrages of the people to preside over its destinies.

In this visit, sir, our citizens desire your paternal solicitude to make yourself acquainted with the various sections of the country, and the people who inhabit them, and we are charged to assure you, that they have a deep interest in the progress and happy termination of your journey.

We congratulate you, sir, upon the present peaceful state of our country, and that your administration of the government commences under circumstances so pleasant to yourself, and auspicious to them; and we assure you that our citizens have the fullest confidence, that the best interest of the people will be promoted; and their prayers to heaven are, that at some future period, when you shall retire from your present elevated situation, you may receive the acclamations of the whole people, made happy, under an administration marked for its wisdom, its mildness and spirit of conciliation.

G. W. WALLINGSFORD,

in behalf of the committee.

The following from an authentic source is given as a correct report of the answer of the president to the address of the inhabitants of Kennebunk:

Mr. Chairman, Sir—I ask you, and the gentlemen associated with you, to communicate to the citizens of Kennebunk and its vicinity, my thanks for the friendly reception which they give me, and for those testimonies of respect which they are pleased to manifest for the chief magistrate of the U. S. Be pleased to assure them that, on this, as well as on other similar occasions, I am unable to express my emotions. To behold a free, an enlightened and a high minded people, paying a spontaneous tribute of respect and affection to the man who is elevated to the chief magistracy of a nation, is in itself an imposing spectacle.—To that individual, such a scene, you may well believe, must possess a character of peculiar and appropriate interest—I have never before been so much affected. Such distinguished attentions, such unexpected effusions of regard, as I experience from my fellow-citizens, do indeed sink into my heart. They make me feel, if possible, a deeper sense of my obligations to devote all my faculties to their service.

It was my wish in the first instance, while on this tour to have devoted my attention exclusively to those public and national objects which I had in view. But finding that this arrangement did not comport with the feelings of my fellow-citizens, I relinquished it. Indeed when I found a disposition so generally manifesting itself, to improve the occasion for a personal interview of the people with the citizen whom their voluntary suffrages had elevated to the highest office in their gift, and through him to exhibit the homage which they feel for the government itself, and the high value which they entertain for its republican form, I cheerfully yielded to their wishes. Nor can I ever regret that I have thus afforded myself so many opportunities of seeing and feeling how much we are one people—how strongly the ties by which we are united, do in fact bind us together, how much we possess, in reality, a community, not only of interest, but of sympathy and affection. I am the more led to make this remark because you are pleased to express a confident hope that a spirit of mutual conciliation may be one of the blessings which may result from my administration. This, indeed, would be an eminent blessing, and I pray it may be realized. The United States are certainly the most enlightened people on earth. We are rapidly advancing in the road to national pre-eminence. Nothing but union is wanting to make us a great people. The present time affords the happiest promises that this union is at last consummating. It cannot be otherwise. I daily see greater proofs of it. The further I advance in my progress through the country, the more I perceive that we are all Americans—that we compose but one family—that our republican institutions will be supported and perpetuated by the united zeal and patriotism of all. Nothing could give me greater satisfaction than to behold a perfect union among ourselves—an union which, as I before observed, is all we can want to make us powerful and respected—an union, also which is necessary to restore to social intercourse its former charms, and to render our happiness, as a nation, unified and complete. To promote this desirable result, receive

no compromise of principles; and I promise to give it my continued attention and my best endeavours. For the good of our common country I feel that I am bound constantly to act. So far as integrity and zeal are concerned, I can confidently say that I shall not be found wanting, and if I shall fail in the discharge of duty, it shall be from want of judgment. I also hope that I shall be enabled actually to improve all the opportunities, which the station to which I have been called shall afford me, to advance the interest, the honour and the felicity of our beloved country.

Be pleased, Sir, to communicate to the citizens whom you and your associates represent, my best wishes for their individual prosperity & happiness."

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers will proceed to sell the following property, to wit:

On Friday the third day of October, at the hour of 11 in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, the plantation on which the said Richard H. Harwood lately resided, on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about three miles above M. Coy's Tavern, containing about 122 acres of land, together with all the crops, trees, and roads from M. Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that this land is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk-Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out-houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. At the same time they will offer five negro men, four women, three boys, and six girls, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and farming utensils.

On Friday the 10th of October,

at the hour of 11 in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, a tract of land called "Bessenton" being in Anne-Arundel county, on which Samuel G. Watkins at present resides, containing about 150 acres. This land lies on the road from South River Church to the lower part of the county, and is very susceptible of improvement.

And on Friday the 17th day of October,

at the hour of 11 in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, parts of several tracts of lands, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1/4 acres, being in Charles county, about 8 or 10 miles below Piscataway.

The above property or any part of it, will be disposed of at private sale if application be made in time. To the purchasers of personal property a credit of four months will be given for all sums not under twenty dollars. The terms to the purchasers of land will be very accommodating, and will be made known on the day of sale.

Henry H. Harwood,

Richd. Harwood, of Thos.

Annapolis, Aug 5, 1817.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and the American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above advertisement twice a week until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

I certify, that Noah Duval, this day, on oath, stated to me one of the justices of the peace for said county, that some three or four years ago, there was left with him (living on the old road from the city of Washington to Baltimore) thirteen boxes of soap, marked, net weight, No 1, 65; No 2, 65; 3, 64; 4, 62; 5, 64; 6, 61; 7, 63; 8, 101; 9, 85; 10, 104; 11, 103; 12, 102; 13, 89; which he states were left at his house for storage. The owner of the above described property requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. On the end of each box is the letter G.

Thomas Worthington, jr.

If the above property is not taken away by the 26th day of August next, and all expenses paid, it will on that day be offered at public sale.

Noah Duval.

July 22.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 22d August next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at his dwelling house, near M. Coy's Tavern, the personal estate of Allen Dorsey, late of said county, deceased, consisting of one Negro Man, horses, cattle, hogs, rye in the straw, and other articles too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale.—A credit of six months for all sums above twenty dollars, under that sum, cash; bond with good security with interest from the day of sale will be required. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Archibald Dorsey, adm'r.

July 31.

POETS CORNER.

From the London Courier.

THE BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

Who fell at the famous battle of Corunna, in Spain, in 1808.

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,

As his corpse to the ramparts we hurried.

Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot,

O'er the grave, where our hero we buried.

We buried him darkly at dead of night,

The sads with our bayonets turning.

By the struggling moonbeam's misty light,

And the lantern dimly burning.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,

Not in sheet nor in shroud we bound him.

But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,

With his martial cloak around him!

Few and short were the prayers we said,

And we spoke not a word of sorrow.

But we stedfastly gazed on the face of the dead,

And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

We thought as we hollowed his narrow bed,

And smoothed down his lonely pillow,

That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head,

And we far away on the billow.

Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone,

And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him.

But nothing we'll reck if they let him sleep on

In the grave where a Briton has laid him.

But half of our heavy task was done,

When the clock toll'd the hour for retiring.

And we heard the distant random gun

That the foe was suddenly firing.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,

From the field of his fame fresh and gory.

We carved not a line, we raised not a stone,

But left him alone with his glory.

Anne Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1817.

On application to Anne Arundel County Court by petition in writing of John Deale, of Anne Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said John Deale having satisfied the said court that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only; It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Deale be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of Anne Arundel county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Deale then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed, for delivering up his property and to shew cause if any they have, why the said John Deale should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto as prayed.

Test,

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

3m.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in gaol, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.

Wm. B. Deane.

Upper Marlboro Sept. 26.

THE

Votes and Proceedings

Of the last Legislature—a few copies for sale at this office—Price \$1.50.

June 20.

Anne Arundel County Court,

April Term, 1817.

On application to Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing of William Bates, of the city of Annapolis, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Bates having satisfied the said court, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; and the sheriff of Anne Arundel county having certified that the said William Bates is in actual confinement for debt only; it is therefore ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said William Bates be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of Anne Arundel county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William Bates then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed, for delivering up his property, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Bates should not have the benefit of said act and supplement thereto, as prayed.

Test,

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

3m.

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER & CO.

Return their thanks to their friends and the public in general for past favours, and solicit those who wish to purchase bargains to give them a call as they have just received a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Liverpool & Glass Ware, Ironmongery & Cutlery.

Walden's Prime Grain and Grass Seeds.

Paints & Oils.

A few hundred bushels of Oats & Corn New Herring, & New England Potatoes, by the barrel, &c.

June 5.

10 7w

LANDS FOR SALE.

On Saturday, the sixteenth of August next, at twelve o'clock, will be offered at public sale, at the Buck Tavern, on the Washington road, about three miles from the premises,

Parts of two adjoining Tracts of LAND,

Called Water's Lot and Robinhood Forest, situate in Anne Arundel county, about two miles from Mr. Snowden's Iron Works, and near to the Patuxent River. These two parts of the above Tracts of Land contain together six hundred and fourteen Acres, are equally distant from Baltimore, Washington, and Annapolis, about twenty miles from each. The subscriber has a plat of these lands, and will at his office on Church street, in the city of Baltimore, satisfy any one wanting them, of the goodness of the title, and give all necessary information in relation to them.

The terms will be one-fourth cash, the remaining three-fourths in 12, 18 and 24 months, without interest—should it rain on the day mentioned these lands will be sold on the next fair day at the same place at 12 o'clock.

THOS. L. EMORY, Jr.

Attorney in fact for

EDMUND JENINGS.

July 17.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court,

July 1, 1817.

On application by petition of Eleanor Childs, administratrix of Joseph Childs, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gasaway, Reg. Wills,

for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Prince George's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Childs, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this first day of July, 1817.

Eleanor Childs, adm'r.

July 3.

By His Excellency, Charles Ridgely,

of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me by Arnold T. Winsor, Esquire, Sheriff of Montgomery County, that a certain Negro Man named JACOB, slave of Mr. John O'Neal, who had been committed to the gaol of said county, charged with the murder of his master, has made his escape therefrom. And whereas it is the duty of the Executive in the execution of the laws, to endeavor to bring all malefactors to justice—I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of Montgomery County, the said Negro Jacob. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this seventeenth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.

By His Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Telegraph, the Fredericktown Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the Monitor at Easton, once a week for six weeks.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council

July 2.

CITY HOTEL.

—

THAT WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT,

The Union Tavern & City Hotel.

Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

WILLIAM BREWER,

Who has opened a large and commodious Tavern, where boarders and travellers will receive the most unremitted attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, when he occupied this establishment formerly, and that he lately moved from, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal attention given, to render them perfectly satisfied; and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.

Nov 15.

10 tf.

TRACTS,

Published by the Protestant Episcopal Book Society of Maryland for sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, Annapolis.

The Good Old Way or the Religion of our Forefathers 9 cents

Directions for Prayer 6

Bishop Wilson on Family Prayer 1

On Baptism 6

On the Lord's Supper 6

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

June 24, 1817.

On application by petition of Frederick Grammer, administrator of Henry Grammer, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gasaway, Reg. Wills,

for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Grammer late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of June, 1817.

Fredrick Grammer, adm'r.

July 3.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

Laws of Maryland,

PASSED DECEMBER SESSION

1816.

May be had at this Office—Price \$1.50.

April 10.

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, either of the two following farms, lying on the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, to wit: A Tract of Land called "White's Hall," now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Lee, containing about 200 acres. The soil is of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco, and the improvements, consisting of an excellent dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house and quarter, all lately erected, are in complete repair; there is also a well of fine water, and a young apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm is nearly adjoining the above, and contains about 250 acres. This land is not inferior to any in the county, is under good fencing, and has a commodious dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco houses, stables and corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaster, and from their healthy situation, and pleasant neighbourhood, offer an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about nine miles. The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase to view the premises. The terms, which shall be accommodating, will be made known on application to

20 Jno. T. Barber.

Annapolis, March 27.

100 Dollars Reward.

—

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 14th day of last month, a negro man named SOLOMON ROGERS, 26 years of age, about five feet ten inches high; he has a smooth black skin, full face, and good teeth. He took with him a blue cloth coat, grey casimere pantaloons, a short furred cloth jacket of a drab colour, two new buckskin shirts, a pair of new oxford trousers, and a good furred hat, besides other cloaths not particularly recollected. It is believed too that he wears a silver watch with a large key to it. As he has many acquaintances in the city of Baltimore, it is probable he has gone to that place, as he did about five years ago, when he was taken up and committed to jail. Whoever apprehends the said runaway, and secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall, if taken in Anne Arundel county, receive 50 dollars, and if out of said county the above reward.

Horatio Ridout.

Which all, Anne Arundel county, June 15, 1817.

FOR SALE.

—

The subscriber will sell,

Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands abound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres; a fence of four or five hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Oyster creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose the whole land. This half of the land has a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenements, and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state.

March 27.

J. T. Chase.

That most Valuable and Highly improved FARM,

Known by the name of the HAYLANDS,

Containing near fifteen hundred acres, situated nine miles below Annapolis, on the navigable waters of Rhode River, and more particularly described in this paper in January and February last, is still offered for sale. If desired the lower tract will be divided into small parcels, and sold separate. A letter addressed to me in the city of Baltimore, will be attended to.

May 15.

James Carroll.

tf.

NOTICE.

—

This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath taken out short letters on the estate of John Worthington, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them, legally authenticated, & all those who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, to

Beale M. Worthington, ex'r.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer are requested to publish the above advertisement once a week, for 6 weeks, and forward their account to this office for collection.

July 10.

6w.

To Travellers.

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the Middle Ferry, formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm. Arnold, where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.

Jan. 1, 1817.

one year.

Chancery Sale.

—

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the 21st August next, at Friendship, the real estate of John Westaway, lying on West River in Anne Arundel county, and containing 110 acres more or less. It is deemed unnecessary a description of the above land, as it is presumed persons disposed to purchase will view the same—Terms of Sale—A credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with appropriate security, with interest.

Benjamin Pinckel, Trustee.

July 31.

2

Valuable Farm for Sale.

—

The subscriber offers for private sale the Farm on which he resides, situate in Anne Arundel county, 11 miles from the city of Annapolis, 20 from Washington, and 25 from the city of Baltimore; containing 633 acres, nearly half of which is standing in fine wood and timber. There is already cleared about 30 acres of first rate meadow land, and nearly as much to clear; about one hundred acres of the up land is now elegantly set in clover, (principally of this Spring's seedling) upon which the plaster has its most magical effect. The dwelling is commodious and out houses convenient. A further description is considered unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will of course view the property. Possession may be had this Fall.

Thos. Wm. Hall.

July 31.

2

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Susan Wells, sen. late of A. A. county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Susanna Wells, Executrix.

Annapolis, July 31.

NOTICE.

—

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Allen Dorsey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, requests persons having claims against said estate to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Archibald Dorsey, Adm'r.

July 31.

50 Dollars Reward.

—

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 26th day of May last, living in Lorton town, Frederick county, Maryland, negro man named CHARLES, who calls himself Charles Warfield, is about 20 years old, about five feet high, stout built and well proportioned, has a small scar on the upper part of his right cheek, about as large as the mark of two small pox, a black complexion, and on the middle, across his head, his hair is longer than on the side. He had on when he left home, a full drab doublet and waistcoat, a linen trowsers, white and yellow ditto. The subscriber will give 50 dollars if secured in gaol, or if brought home.

JOHN WAGNER.

July 24.

LAND—FOR SALE.

—

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday 15th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair thereafter, a small Farm, containing about 160 acres of land, more or less, lying in Anne Arundel county, between Severn and Magothy rivers. The farm is convenient to Baltimore, Annapolis markets, also to mill good water, and is a healthy and fertile soil. This land is produced corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, clover, is thought by judges that plaster will act well on said land; there is enough to support the place; the houses are sorry. Persons inclined to purchase are invited to come and view the property. Terms made known the day. Sale will begin at 11 o'clock.

George W.

July 24, 1817.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CORNHILL-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Anne-Arundel County Court,
April Term, 1817.

On application to Anne-Arundel County Court by petition in writing of John Deale, of Anne-Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on the said John Deale having satisfied the court that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only; It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Deale be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by giving a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers of the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the first Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of Anne-Arundel county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit; on the said John Deale then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed, for delivering up his property and to show cause if any they have, why the said John Deale should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto prayed.

Wm. S. Green, Ck.
3m.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for finding in goal, or bringing home to Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair is light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Vernon, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig-Point, where she is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.

Wm. B. Beanes.
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Anne-Arundel County Court,
April Term, 1817.

On application to Anne-Arundel County Court, by petition in writing of William Bates, of the city of Annapolis, praying for the benefit of the act for relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors, on the said William Bates having satisfied the court, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; and the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county being certified that the said William Bates is in actual confinement for debt only; It is therefore ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said William Bates be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the first Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of Anne-Arundel county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit; on the said William Bates then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed, for delivering up his property, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Bates should not have the benefit of said act and supplements thereto prayed.

Wm. S. Green, Ck.
3m.

THE
Notes and Proceedings.

of the last Legislature—a few copies of the same at this office—Price \$1.50.
June 26.

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER & CO.
Return their thanks to their friends and the public in general for past favours, and solicit those who wish to purchase bargains to give them a call, as they have just received a large and general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Liverpool & Glass Ware, Ironmongery & Cutlery, Walden's Prime Grain and Grass Bales.
Paints & Oils.
A few hundred bushels of Oats & Corn, New Herring, & New England Potatoes, by the barrel, &c.
June 5.

LANDS FOR SALE.

On Saturday, the sixteenth of August next, at twelve o'clock, will be offered at public sale, at the Buck Tavern, on the Washington road, about three miles from the premises,
Parts of two adjoining Tracts of LAND,

Called Water's Lot and Robinhood Forest; situate in Anne-Arundel county, about two miles from Mr. Snowden's Iron Works, and near to the Patuxent River. These two parts of the above Tracts of Land contain together six hundred and fourteen Acres, are equally distant from Baltimore, Washington, and Annapolis, about twenty miles from each. The subscriber has a plat of these lands, and will at his office on Church-street, in the city of Baltimore, satisfy any one wanting them, of the goodness of the title, and give all necessary information in relation to them.

The terms will be one-fourth cash, the remaining three-fourths in 12, 18 and 24 months, without interest—should it rain on the day mentioned, these lands will be sold on the next fair day at the same place at 12 o'clock.

THOS. L. EMORY, Jr.
EDMUND JENINGS.
July 17.

By His Excellency, Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me by Arnold T. Winsor, Esquire, Sheriff of Montgomery County, that a certain Negro Man named JACOB, slave of Mr. John O'Neal, who had been committed to the goal of said county, charged with the murder of his master, has made his escape therefrom; And whereas it is the duty of the Executive in the execution of the laws, to endeavor to bring all malefactors to justice—I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of Montgomery County, the said Negro Jacob. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this seventeenth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican and Telegraph, the Fredericktown Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the Monitor at Easton, once a week for six weeks.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.
July 31.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphan court of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Daniel Wells, sen. late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to
Susanna Wells, Executrix.
Annapolis, July 31.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 21st August next, at Friendship, the real estate of John Westaway, lying on West River in Anne-Arundel county, and containing 110 acres more or less. It is deemed unnecessary to give a description of the above land, as it is presumed persons disposed to purchase will view the same. Terms of sale—A credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest.
Benjamin Pindehl, Trustee.
July 31.

CITY HOTEL.

THAT WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT,
The Union Tavern & City Hotel.
Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

WILLIAM BREWER,
Who has opened a large and commodious Tavern, where boarders and travellers will receive the most unqualified attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, when he occupied this establishment formerly, and that he lately moved from, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal attention given, to render them perfectly satisfied; and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.
May 15.

To Travellers.

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm Arnold; where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.
Jan. 1, 1817. one year.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for private sale, the farm on which he resides, situate in Anne-Arundel county, 11 miles from the city of Annapolis, 20 from Washington, and 25 from the city of Baltimore; containing 533 acres, nearly one half of which is standing in fine wood and timber. There is already cleared about 30 acres of first rate meadow land, and nearly as much to clear; about one hundred acres of the up land is now elegantly set in clover, (principally of this Spring's seedling) upon which the plaster has its most magical effect. The dwelling is commodious, and out houses convenient. A further description is considered unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will of course view the property. Possession may be had this Fall.
Thos. Wm. Hall.
July 31.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 14th day of last month, a negro man named **SOLOMON ROGERS**, 26 years of age, about five feet ten inches high; he has a smooth black skin, full face, and good teeth. He took with him a blue cloth coat, gray casimere pantaloons, a short furred cloth jacket of a drab colour, two new ticklenburg shirts, a pair of new oxburg trousers, and a good furred hat, besides other cloths not particularly recollected. It is believed too that he wears a silver watch with a large key to it. As he has many acquaintances in the city of Baltimore, it is probable he has gone to that place, as he did about five years ago, when he was taken up and committed to jail. Whoever apprehends the said runaway, and secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall, if taken in Anne-Arundel county, receive 50 dollars, and if out of said county the above reward.
Horatio Ridout,
Whitehall, Anne-Arundel county, June 15, 1817.

That most Valuable and Highly improved FARM,
Known by the name of the

HAYLANDS,

Containing near fifteen hundred acres, situated nine miles below Annapolis, on the navigable waters of Rhode River, and more particularly described in this paper in January and February last, is still offered for sale. If desired the lower tract will be divided into small parcels, and sold separate. A letter addressed to me in the city of Baltimore, will be attended to.
James Carroll.
May 15.

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, either of the two following farms, lying on the head of South River, in Anne-Arundel county, to wit: A Tract of Land called "Whites Hall," now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Lee, containing about 200 acres. The soil is of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco, and the improvements, consisting of an excellent dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house and quarter, all lately erected, are in complete repair; there is also a well of fine water, and a young apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm is nearly adjoining the above, and contains about 230 acres. This land is not inferior to any in the county, is under good fencing, and has a commodious dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco houses, stables and corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaster, and from their healthy situation, and pleasant neighbourhood, offer an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about nine miles. The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase to view the premises. The terms, which shall be accommodating, will be made known on application to

Jno. T. Barber.
Annapolis, March 27.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell,
Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands abound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres; a fence of four or five hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Oyster creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose the whole land. This half of the land has a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenements, and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state.
J. T. Chase.
March 27.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 26th day of May last, living in Libertytown, Frederick county, Maryland, a negro man named **CHARLES**, who calls himself Charles Warfield. He is about 20 years old, about five feet six inches high, stout built and well made, has a small scar on the upper part of his right cheek, about as large as the mark of two small pox, a black complexion, and on the middle, across his head, his hair is longer than on either side. He had on when he left home, a furred drab doublet and waistcoat, tow linen trousers, white and yellow striped ditto. The subscriber will give forty dollars if secured in goal so that I get him again and the above reward if brought home.
JOHN WAGNER.
July 24.

LAND—FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday 15th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, a small Farm, containing about 160 acres of land, more or less, lying in Anne-Arundel county, between Severn and Magothy rivers. This farm is convenient to Baltimore and Annapolis markets, also to mill; has good water, and is a healthy situation, and contains a smart quantity of excellent fruit. This land is productive of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, clover, and is thought by judges that plaster would act well on said land; there is timber enough to support the place; but the houses are sorry. Persons inclined to purchase are invited to come and see the property. Terms made known on the day. Sale will begin at 11 o'clock.
George Wicks.
July 24, 1817.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of Administration on the personal estate of **Allen Dorsey**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.
Archibald Dorsey, Adm.
July 31.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscriber will proceed to sell the following property, to wit:

On Friday the third day of October, at the hour of 11 in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, the plantation on which the said Richard H. Harwood lately resided, on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about three miles above M'Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1-2 acres of land, together with all the crop thereon; the roads from M'Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that this land is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. At the same time they will offer five negro men, four women, three boys, and six girls, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and farming utensils.

On Friday the 10th of October, at the hour of 11 in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, a tract of land called "Bessenton," being in Anne-Arundel county, on which Samuel C. Watkins, at present resides, containing about 150 acres. This land lies on the road from South River Church to the lower part of the county, and is very susceptible of improvement.
And on Friday the 17th day of October,

at the hour of 11 in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, parts of several tracts of lands, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1-4 acres, being in Charles county, about 8 or 10 miles below Picastraw.

The above property or any part of it, will be disposed of at private sale if application be made in time. To the purchasers of personal property a credit of four months will be given for all sums not under twenty dollars. The terms to the purchasers of land will be very accommodating, and will be made known on the day of sale.

Henry H. Harwood,
Richd. Harwood, of Thos.
Annapolis, Aug. 5, 1817.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and the American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above advertisement twice a week until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

I certify, that Noah Durall, this day, on oath, stated to me one of the justices of the peace for said county, that some three or four years ago, there was left with him (living on the old road from the city of Washington to Baltimore) thirteen boxes of soap, marked, net weight, No. 1, 65; No. 2, 65; 3, 64; 4, 62; 5, 64; 6, 61; 7, 65; 8, 104; 9, 85; 10, 104; 11, 103; 12, 102; 13, 89; which he states were left at his house for storage. The owner of the above described property, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. On the end of each box is the letter G.
Thomas Worthington, jr.

If the above property is not taken away by the 26th day of August next, and all expenses paid, it will on that day be offered at public sale.
Noah Durall.
July 22.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphan court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 22d August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, at his dwelling house, near M'Coy's Tavern, the personal estate of Allen Dorsey, late of said county, deceased, consisting of one Negro Man, horses, cattle, hogs, rye in the straw, and other articles too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale—A credit of six months for all sums above twenty dollars, under that sum, cash; bond with good security with interest from the day of sale will be required. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Archibald Dorsey, adm.
July 31.

TRACTS,

Published by the Protestant Episcopal Book Society of Maryland, for sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, Annapolis.
The Good Old Way or the Religion of our Forefathers? 9 cents
Directions for Prayer 6
Bishop Wilson on Family Prayer 1
On Baptism 6
On the Lord's Supper 6

incere congratulations, and my best wishes for the success of your administration, which has commenced under circumstances peculiarly favorable to yourself and to our beloved country.

I have the honour to be, with the highest personal respect and esteem,

Dear Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant
WILLIAM PLUMER.
Messrs. Monroe, President of the U. S. now at Concord, N. H.

MONTPELIER, (Ver.) July 29.

ARRIVAL of the PRESIDENT.

On Thursday morning last, at 11 o'clock, the President of the U. S. with his suite, entered our little village, and received, with apparent satisfaction, the respectful congratulations of a large concourse of the citizens of Washington County.

At 10 he was met and welcomed by the Committee of Arrangements, Mr. Suley in Berlin. The procession was then formed, under direction of the Marshals, and proceeded to Montpelier in the following order:—

Cavalry,
two companies, under Capt. Bailey and Young.

Officers in uniform,
Committee of Arrangements,
Marshals, (Col. James H. Langdon) PRESIDENT and SUITE,
Marshals, (Col. Andrew Dewey) Carriages
Citizens on Horseback.

A little before 11, a discharge of artillery announced the near approach of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. On entering the village, he was greeted with the salutes of the main-street, lined on each side by citizens, under direction of Joseph Howes, Esq. Returning to the head of State-street, the President dismounted, was received by the First Light Company, commanded by Lieut. E. P. Walton, and conducted to the State-house under national salute from the Washington Artillery.

In front of the State-house, between three and four hundred Masters and Misses, Students of the Academy, & members of the schools of the village, dressed in neat uniforms, each tastefully decorated with emblems from the field of nature, were arranged in two lines facing each other, in perfect order. Previous to the arrival of the escort, two companies of cavalry, with expedition and regularity which did them honour, had placed themselves at a proper and convenient distance on the left of the juvenile procession.

The President walked through an assemblage of youth, uncovering his head, and bowing as he passed, entered the State-house under the fanciful arch of evergreens, emblematic we trust, of the duration of our liberties: on one side of which these words—"July 4, 1776," and on the other—"Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776." When in front of the house, the portico of the second story, Hon. James Fisk, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, in presence of the military and a great concourse of assembled citizens, delivered the following ADDRESS.

ADDRESS.
The President of the United States.

The citizens of Montpelier and vicinity, have directed their committee to present you their respectful congratulations and bid you a cordial welcome.

The infancy of our settlements, and our progress in the arts and sciences something behind most of our sister States, but we shall not deny some claim to a share of the ancient love of liberty, and the rights of Man, that attachment to the honour and interest of our country, which now so distinguish the American character; while the heights of Hubbardton, the heights of Alton, and the plains of Saratoga, are admitted to witness our favour.

Many of those we now represent, suffered their lives in the Revolutionary contest, and permit us, Sir, say, the value of this opportunity is greatly enhanced, by the consideration, that we now tender our respects to one who shared in all hardships and dangers of that eventful period, which gave liberty to our country; and we are unmindful that from that time until now, every public act of your life evinces an unalterable attachment to the principles for which you then contended.

With such pledges we feel an unlimited confidence, that should your measures fulfil your intentions, your administration under the guidance of Divine Providence, will be as prosperous and happy as its commencement is tranquil and promising; and that the honour, the rights and interests of the nation will pass from your hands unimpaired.

JAMES FISK.
For the Committee.

To this address the President made an affectionate and appropriate reply, which was received with three times three animated cheers by the citizens.

The President then, with his suite, Committee, Marshals and Clergy, visited the schools in the Representatives room, which was adorned with maps and globes drawn by the scholars—while the front of the gallery and chandelier displayed a beautiful variety of vines and ornaments. The scholars received him by rising, and Mr. Hill preceptor of the Academy, by saying, "I present to your Excellency the finest blossoms and fairest flowers that our climate produces"—he replied, "They are the finest nature can produce." After inspecting the maps and globes, with approbation, he retired—was received at the door, by the Washington Artillery, commanded by Capt. Timothy Hubbard, and escorted through a line of citizens extending from the State-house to the dwelling of Willis L. Caldwell, Esq. where he partook of a cold collation served up with admirable taste and elegance.

The schools then formed a procession preceded by the First Light Company, with instrumental music, & moved to the Academy. In passing the President's quarters they saluted him, the masters by uncovering their heads, the misses by lowering their parasols.

The President having signified his pleasure to dispense with the escort of cavalry, after taking an affectionate leave of the committee of Arrangements, ascended his carriage and resumed his journey to Burlington.

From the North American Review.
Preamble to a letter from the Dey of Algiers to the President of the United States—translated from the Arabic.

[This curious specimen of the modern regal style of the East, was sent to us from the Mediterranean, by a gentleman who was at Algiers soon after the Dey's letter was written, and who was acquainted with our consul at that place. We can vouch therefore for its genuineness, and the accuracy of the translation.]

With the aid and assistance of Divinity, and in the reign of our sovereign, the asylum of the world, powerful and great monarch, transacting of all good actions, the best of men, the shadow of God, Director of the Good Order, king of kings, supreme ruler of the world, emperor of the earth, emulor of Alexander the Great, possessor of great forces, sovereign of the two worlds and of the seas, king of Arabia and Persia, emperor, son of an emperor and conqueror, *Mamoud Kan*, (may God end his life with prosperity and his reign be everlasting and glorious) his humble and obedient actual sovereign, governor, and chief of Algiers, submitted forever to his imperial majesty's noble throne, *Omar Pasha* (may his government be happy and prosperous):—

To his majesty the Emperor of America, its adjacent and dependent provinces and coasts, and wherever his government may extend, our noble friend, the support of kings of the nations of Jesus, the pillar of all christian sovereigns, the most glorious amongst the princes, elected amongst many lords and nobles, the happy, the great, the amiable James Madison, emperor of America, (may his reign be happy and glorious, and his life long and prosperous,) wishing him long possession of the seat of his blessed throne, and long life and health amen; hoping that your health is in good state, I inform you that mine is excellent (thanks to the Supreme being,) constantly addressing my prayers to the Almighty for your felicity, &c.

Slavery of the Christians at Algiers.

In a letter to a member of Parliament, by Walter Croker, Esq. of the Royal navy, published in London, 1816, there is the following description of the horrible treatment of the christian slaves, by the Algerine pirates.

"The bani, or bagnio, which is in one of the most narrow streets of

Algiers, has nothing remarkable in its outside appearance; but inside it is the most remarkable house of misery imagination can conceive. On entering the gate there is a small square yard for the slaves to walk about in; there they are on every Friday locked up, and as they do not work there that day, they are allowed nothing but water from the Algerine government. We then ascended a stone stair case, and round the galleries were rooms with naked earthen floor and damp stone walls. They have an iron grated window and a strong door; two of these rooms have in each of them twenty four things, like cot frames with twigs interwoven in the middle. These are hung up one above another, round the room, and those slaves, who are able to pay for the luxury of such a bed, are alone admitted."

"I am happy in wanting a comparison in any part of the world, where I have been, for this abominable prison, and those deadly cells, but if they had a little more light, I think they would most resemble a house where the negroes of the West India Islands keep their pigs. I must add that the pestilential smell made Mr. Stansbury so ill that he nearly fainted; and Dr. McConnell and myself were not much less affected."

The food of the slaves consists of two black loaves of half a pound each which is "their daily bread." Neither meat nor vegetables do they ever taste, those excepted who work at the Marino, who get two olives per day with their bread, and others at the Spanish hospital, which the Spanish government to this day supports, as well perhaps as it is able. In visiting this hospital, the floors of which were covered with unhappy beings of every age and either sex, I saw some few men, who looked almost sixty, and some children who could not be more than eight years old; the whole of them had their legs swelled and cut in such a manner, that we all thought they could not recover.—There also we saw some Sicilian girls, and some women. One poor woman burst into tears; told us, she was the mother of eight children and desired us to look at six of them who had been slaves with her for thirteen years. We left these scenes of horror, and in going into the country, I met the slaves returning from their labor. The clang of the chains of those who were heavily ironed called my attention to their extreme fatigue and dejection: they are attended by infidels with large whips.

Sheriff's Sales.
By virtue of a writ of *vendo*, exposed to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the first day of September, on the premises, at 3 o'clock, for CASH, all the right, title, interest and estate of Rezin Spurrier, of and to all that tract or part of a tract or parcel of Land, called Sandgate & Todd's Range, lying within half a mile of the city of Annapolis, and adjoining the lands of Jonathan Pinkney, Esq. being taken as the property of the said Rezin Spurrier, to satisfy a debt due the Corporation of the city of Annapolis to *R. Welch, of Ben. shiff.* A. A. County. Annapolis, Aug. 14.

By virtue of a writ of *vendo*, exposed to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the first day of September, at Mc. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock, for CASH, all the right, title, interest and estate of Gerard Hopkins, of Jos. in and to a tract or parcel of Land whereon Joseph Hopkins now resides, called "Goodwell," containing one hundred and thirteen acres of land, more or less, being taken as the property of the said Gerard Hopkins, of Jos. to satisfy a debt due Absalom Ridgely and James Weems. *R. Welch, of Ben. shiff.* Annapolis, Aug. 14.

By virtue of a writ of *vendo*, exposed to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the first day of September, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in this city, at half past ten o'clock, for CASH, all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of William Caton, of and to all that lot and premises, whereon Assenith Rigby now resides; also all the right, title, interest, claim and estate, of and to all that lot and premises whereon William Wilson now resides, adjoining the property occupied at present by Mr. Rezin D. Baldwin, being seized and taken as the property of the said William Caton, to satisfy a debt due John Francis Mercer, Esq. *R. Welch, of Ben. shiff.* A. A. County. Annapolis, Aug. 14.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the first day of September, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in this city, at half past ten o'clock, for CASH, all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of William Caton, of and to all that lot and premises, whereon Assenith Rigby now resides; also all the right, title, interest, claim and estate, of and to all that lot and premises whereon William Wilson now resides, adjoining the property occupied at present by Mr. Rezin D. Baldwin, being seized and taken as the property of the said William Caton, to satisfy a debt due John Francis Mercer, Esq. *R. Welch, of Ben. shiff.* A. A. County. Annapolis, Aug. 14.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will dispose of at Public Sale, on Monday the 8th of September next, (if not previously disposed of at private sale.) Two Valuable Tracts of Land, lying in South River Neck. These two tracts, the one called Colliersby, and the other Brower's Chance Upheld; being connected, contain 300 acres more or less, making a Farm sufficiently extensive for the generosity of farmers or planters in that neighbourhood. The quality of this land is equal to most of the lands in South River Neck, and may, by the application of clay and plaster (the latter of which is particularly adapted to this soil) be made in a few years inferior to none in the county. The improvements upon said farm have been very good, and it possesses every necessary building except a dwelling house, which was destroyed by fire last Spring, and may be rebuilt at an inconsiderable expense, as the cellar walls and gable end remain uninjured. There is an abundance of oak, chestnut and pine wood, the latter of which is principally large enough for cord-wood, and there is almost an inexhaustible quantity; there are also two very fine young apple orchards which yield in the greatest abundance, likewise a variety of other choice and valuable fruits. The said land enjoys the advantages of the navigable waters of both South & Rhode rivers, it being bounded by the former, and contiguous to the latter, within a quarter of a mile. As it is presumed that those wishing to purchase will examine the above lands, before the day of sale, the subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a more minute description of the advantages and improvements of the same.

The terms of sale will be one half of the purchase money cash, and a liberal credit, with a good security for the balance, with interest from the day of sale. *JOSEPH MAYO.* August 14.

N. B. It would be most agreeable to the subscriber to sell the above land at private sale, as it may save the parties some trouble.

RUNAWAYS.

Committed to my custody as RUNAWAYS, the following Negroes:

Patty Peterson,
Committed 19th July, about forty years old, five feet two inches high, she has a scar on her right arm, occasioned by a burn; also a mark upon her neck occasioned by a scratch, says she belongs to Margaret Pinkney, of Pennsylvania.

Harry Smale,
Committed on the 17th July, complexion very black, five feet eight inches high, 45 years of age, who says he is free; his clothing consists only of a pair of osenaburg trousers and a shirt of striped cotton, no perceivable flesh marks.

James Dines,
Committed 19th July, a black man, five feet seven inches high, 40 years old, who says he belongs to some person whose name he does not know, of the State of Tennessee, and that he was sold by John R. Magruder, Esq. of Prince George's county, about four years ago; his clothing consists of an old hat, a blue cloth coat, osenaburg shirt and trousers, has a scar on his left hand near the thumb, from the cut of a knife. Their masters and owners are hereby warned to release them from goal, otherwise they will be sold for their prison fees and other expenses according to law. *R. Welch, of Ben. shiff.* A. A. County. August 14.

Farm on South River FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale that well known Farm on South River called ABERDEEN. It is about three miles from Annapolis, contains about three hundred and sixty acres of land, (a good proportion of which is in wood) and is esteemed a good soil. The improvements are a large new dwelling house, (not finished) and other convenient out-houses. The advantages of gardening, fishing and fowling, are very great.

The terms will be made known on application to Wm. Stuart, Esq. Mount Stuart, or the subscriber in Baltimore; and the farm, if not previously disposed of, will be sold at Auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 17th of September, if fair, if not, at same hour on next fair day. *G. H. STEUART.* August 14.

In Council,

Annapolis, August 11, 1817.

ORDERED, That the pay-masters of the respective regiments who may have pay-rolls in their possession forward them without delay, to the clerk of the Executive Council of the State of Maryland. It is expected that this order will be promptly attended to.

By order,
Minian Pinkney, Clk.
To be published in all the papers in the state for six weeks.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, ss. August 13, 1817.

On application by petition of Thomas Franklin, administrator de bonis non of Ferdinando Battee, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gossaway, Sec. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Ferdinando Battee, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis, at or before the 25th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of August, 1817.

Thomas Franklin, admr. D. B. N.

An Overseer Wanted.

A single Man, who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, with some knowledge of farming, will meet with employ and liberal wages, for the ensuing year, by application to the subscriber, on the North side of Severn.

JAMES MACKUBIN. August 14.

Houses & Lots For Sale.

The subscriber having been duly authorised by the owners, offers for sale the following houses and lots in the city of Annapolis: the house and lot now occupied by Mr. John Munroe, as a Post Office, Shop, and Dwelling—The house and lot now occupied by Mr. Rezin D. Baldwin as a Tavern, (being the same formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas)—And the house and lot on Church street, at present occupied by Mr. Gilbert Murdoch. Persons disposed to purchase will apply to William Stuart, Esq. at Mount Stuart, or to the subscriber in Baltimore. The whole property, if not previously disposed of, will be sold at Auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 16th of September next. *G. H. Stuart.* August 14.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

AN ORIGINAL WORK,

TO BE ENTITLED

A JOURNAL

of the loss of the

BRIG COMMERCE,

of Hartford (Ct.)—Capt. RILEY;

OF THE CAPTIVITY OF CAPTAIN RILEY,

who was for two months a slave;

AMONGST THE ARABS,

and of the

Slavery and Sufferings of the Author

FOR NINETEEN MONTHS,

Among the same People;

with accounts of the

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, & HABITS,

and a

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY

OF THE ARABS.

BY ARCHIBALD ROBINS.

THE narratives and journals of Travellers, Adventurers, the Shipwrecked and Prisoners, are often told with exaggerations, and not unfrequently condemned as deceiving, rather than informing the world.—The author of the proposed JOURNAL is a citizen of Connecticut, and one of the suffering crew of Captain RILEY. He has seen life in a sphere uncommon to his countrymen—he has endured miseries uncommon to human nature. By the blessings of a merciful Providence he has survived to detail his sufferings to the world. If truth will excite astonishment, and even occasion incredulity, he cannot help it: but he is resolved to tell a plain unvarnished tale of extreme suffering—of the manners, customs and habits of the extraordinary people among whom he endured it. He will submit it to the world, hoping that the liberality of the public will, in a small degree, compensate him for his suffering, by reading the tale of it.

TERMS.

I. The work shall constitute a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, to be handsomely bound.

II. The price to subscribers will be one dollar.

III. Those who procure twelve subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, shall have a *thirtieth gratis*. Subscribers on papers to be returned to *William S. Marsh, Hartford*, by the first day of October next.

Subscriptions received at this office. August 14.

POET'S CORNER.

LIFE'S LIKENESS.

Written in imitation of the poetry of the 17th Century.

Life is—what?
It is the shooting of a star,
That gleams along the trackless air,
And vanishes, almost ere seen, to naught.

And such is man—
He shines and flutters for a span,
And is forgot.

Life is—what?
It is the vermeil of the rose,
That blooms but till the bleak wind blows,
Then, all entombed, in sweets, doth fade and rot.

And such is man—
He struts in bravery for a span,
And is forgot.

Life is—what?
It is the dew drop of the morn,
That, quivering, hangs upon the thorn,
Till, quaff'd by sun-beams, 'tis no longer aught.

And such is man—
He's steep'd in sorrow for a span,
And melts, forgot.

Life is—what?
A stone, whose fall doth circles make,
On the smooth surface of the lake,
Which spread, till one and all forsake the spot.

And such is man—
Midst friends he revels for a span,
And sinks, forgot.

Life is—what?
It is a bubble on the morn,
Rais'd by a little globe of rain,
Whose heir destroys the fabric it hath wrought.

And such is man—
Swell'd into being for a span,
And broke, forgot.

Life is—what?
A shadow on the mountain's side,
Of rock, that doth in ether ride,
Driven by the northern gale, with tempests fraught.

And such is man—
He hangs on greatness for a span,
And is forgot.

Life is—what?
It is the sound of cannon near,
Which strikes upon the startled ear,
And ceases ere we can distinguish aught.

And such is man—
He frights and blusters for a span,
And is forgot.

Life is—what?
It is the swallow's sojournment,
Who, ere the summer's robe is rent,
Flies to some distant bourn, by instinct taught.

And such is man—
He rents his dwelling for a span,
And flits, forgot.

And is this—life?
Oh yes! and, had I time, I'd tell
An hundred shapes more transient still.

But, whilst I speak, Fate whets his slaughterous knife.

And such is man—
While reck'ning o'er life's little span,
Death ends the strife.

SHORT SERMONS.

SERMON I.

What is man projected, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul? Or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?—Matt. xvi. 26.

How little weight has this consideration on the minds of the generality of mankind! How few consider the salvation of their precious souls, as the great business of life? How little attention does this infinitely important subject gain in the world? You, who are reading these lines, did you ever consider it? Did you ever lay it to your heart? Are you acting according to the conviction, which the thought is designed to produce? May you not thus reason?—I have a soul as well as a body. My soul must live forever in happiness or misery. It is capable of pain or pleasure inconceivably greater than my body. It is a matter of comparatively little importance, whether I am in abject poverty or the greatest affluence, during the few years I am to continue in the present world; whether I am respected or despised by my fellow-mortals; whether my body is sickly or healthy, painful or at ease. These are matters of small consequence; death is certain, is near. "Ashes to ashes, and dust to dust," must soon be pronounced over my lifeless body. In a dying moment, if I could call the whole world my own, what good would it do me? What comfort could it afford me? But whether my soul is to be eternally happy or miserable, the companion of angels and saints made perfect around the throne of God;

or doomed to weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth, with devils and damned spirits in hell, where the worm never dieth, and where the fire never will be quenched: this is the momentous inquiry I ought to make. To escape from the wrath to come, and secure an inheritance among the saints in light, ought to be my great concern. Is it so? Which world is most in my thoughts, this or the next? Which am I most anxious about? Am I not often inquiring, what shall I eat, what shall I drink, or wherewithal shall I be clothed? But when did I seriously inquire, "What shall I do to be saved?" If I have no prevailing concern about my soul, I may be certain my state is bad, and its danger awfully great.

SERMON II.

Sin is the transgression of the law—1 John iii. 4.

Sinner, did you ever inquire what sin is? Did you ever study the word of God, that you might have proper views of this greatest of all evils? If you have never made the inquiry, your state is bad, dreadfully bad. Your salvation is at stake. Look seriously into the text. Lift up your heart to God, and say, "Lord, give me proper views of sin." "Sin is the transgression of the law." What law? The law of the most holy God. Where is this law to be found? It is contained in the ten commandments. Did I ever read them with a trembling heart, a fault-finding voice, asking, Have I transgressed this or that part of God's holy law? Did I ever consider that the law may be broken by thought as well as by word or deed? Did I ever reflect that the law is spiritual, reaching to the thoughts, purposes, and intentions of the heart? That every irregular thought is a transgression of the law; that every unholy desire is sin; that "for every idle word that men speak, they must give account in the day of judgment," (Matt. xii. 36.) that awful day, when the heart-searching God shall judge the secrets of our hearts? Alas! How many idle thoughts have passed through my mind, without the proper conviction attending each of them, that this is sin. See Gen. vi. 5. How many idle words have I every day spoken, without reflecting that for every one of these I must give account? Mat. xii. 36. When did the evil of my thoughts and words extort an anxious cry from my heart, "God be merciful to me a sinner?" If sin be the transgression of the law; that is, if falling short of the perfection which the law requires in thought, word and deed, be sin; as well as doing that which the law forbids; how much have I to answer for, that perhaps I never before thought of? Yet I have often confessed, "We have done that we ought not to have done, and have left undone what we ought to have done, and there is no health in us." Alas! I have mocked God, by "confessing with my lips what I did not feel in my heart." Let my conscience, O Lord, now be awakened to feel what sin is.

SERMON III.

All have sinned and come short of the glory of God—Rom. iii. 23.

Alas, and therefore you, my dear reader, and myself: We have sinned; that is, we have broken God's law; for there is none righteous, not one. Rom. iii. 10. There is none that has kept the law of God. We have transgressed every precept of his moral law, either in act, word, or evil desire. The charge is heavy, but the verdict is true. Let us consider the case, earnestly entreating God to enlighten our minds. Take the ten commandments into your hand, and read. We have broken the first commandment, by trusting in and loving other things more than God. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart." Mat. xxii. 37. In this we have come short. The second respects the manner in which God is to be worshipped, not with outward form and ceremony, but in spirit and in truth. Alas! how deficient have we been in that serious attention, that inward reverence, and that devout affection, which his worship required! God is a jealous God. You say you have never been guilty of profane cursing & swearing, and so think you have kept the third; but have you never in prayer, and in reading the sacred scriptures, suffered the holy name of God to pass through your lips without an awful sense of what you were doing, or even without thought? "God will not hold them guiltless who take his name in vain?" Have you

always employed the whole Sabbath in those religious exercises, which the fourth commandment enjoins; and performed those exercises in such a devout manner, that the law has nothing to charge you with, in thought, word or deed? Sinner, lay your hand upon your mouth, and plead guilty. Need I go through the second table? Dost thou love thy neighbour as thyself? Hast thou done unto all men as thou wouldst they should do unto thee? Have you never been guilty of disobedience to your parents? Know you not that every rising of causeless anger is murder? (Mat. v. 22.) that every unchaste desire is adultery? (Mat. v. 28.) that every secret fraud and neglect of affording that succour to the poor which is in your power, is theft? that every uncharitable thought is a breach of the ninth, and every covetous wish a transgression of the tenth commandment? Surely all have sinned in doing that which the law forbids, and in not doing that which the law commands. What have I then done, or what have I not done? All have sinned. What is my state? A state of sinfulness and misery. Why have I not felt it till now? Because sin hath blinded my eyes against the light of truth.

SERMON IV.

Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things, that are written in the book of the law to do them. Gal. iii. 10.

What means that awful word, "Cursed?" the curse of God is the declaration of his just anger and wrath against sin and the sinner. Who can stand in his sight if he is angry? Psalm lxxvi. 7. But who is cursed? Every one, whether young or old, rich or poor, learned or ignorant, that continueth not throughout the whole period of life, without any intermission, failure, or defect whatever, in all things, in thought, word, and deed, doing perfectly what the law requires, and keeping himself absolutely free from what the law condemns, in all things that are written in the book of the law to do them (the law being understood in its spiritual and most exalted sense and interpretation;) and remember that it is further said, James ii. 10, that whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all. Now consider, has there been a day, an hour, a moment, in which your state has been such as the law requires? The curse is pronounced on every transgressor for every transgression; not only for profaneness, murder, adultery, and such like gross acts of sin, but for every sinful thought, and in every moment in which you have failed to love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul. O, how many curses then has the law denounced against you and me! It has been revealing the wrath of God against us every moment of our lives; for every moment of our lives we have been sinning against God. Are these things so? Can you from scripture prove them to be false? What! is every sinner cursed for every sin, and have I been perpetually sinning all my life? Is it true, that I have never, from a sincere regard to God, made conscience of one thought, word, or action? never performed one duty, or abstained from one sin, on a right motive, love to God? Has my whole life been one uninterrupted course of evil? Is my state, then, a state of condemnation? How astonishing it is! What a proof of the darkness of my mind, and the hardness of my heart, that I can live one hour at ease under the curse of God! that I can lie down or rise up without trembling, since the curse of God must plunge the impenitent sinner into hell!

SERMON V.

The wages of sin is death. Rom. vi. 23.

Sin is the transgression of the law, (1 John iii. 4.) that eternal rule of right to rational beings, the moral law of God. It is sin, all sin, every sin, that is here spoken of. Death, whatever that word means, is the just and certain reward of every sin committed in thought, word or deed. But what is death? The death of the body is its separation from the soul. You are a sinner; and this effect of sin you have begun to feel in all those pains & sicknesses, which are bringing your body to the grave. You are now a dying man! The death of the body, or its separation from the soul, will occasion its return to the dust from whence it was taken. But death in the text means vastly

more: the death of the soul. What is that? It is something as much more dreadful than that of the body, as the soul is of more value than the body. It is the separation of the soul from God, as its life and happiness; hence it becomes a state of unavoidable sin, and first or last, a state of self-tormenting anguish, arising from the forfeiture of the friendship of God, with all its attendant blessings. Spiritual death, or the death of the soul, consists not in the loss of consciousness or feeling, but in the loss of the image & favour of God. For in his favour is life (Psalm xxx. 5.) and in his wrath is death. If you, my dear fellow-sinner, are not made alive by God's converting grace, this is your state. You are dead in trespasses and sins; and unless you are quickened by God's Spirit, communicated to you before your departure hence, in this unhappy state you must forever continue; for the death spoken of in the text is opposed to eternal life in the following clause. And oh, if the effect of this spiritual death be misery, even in this present life, (as the experience of every man testifies, if he will own the truth,) then what must it be in the world to come? Ah! who can tell? We read of a worm that never dies, to prey on the tormented conscience: of fire that never can be quenched, to destroy both body and soul in hell; of weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth; and all this is to last forever. But is there not a disproportion between the offence and punishment? Let God be true and every man a liar. He says the wages, the just reward of sin, is death. God's truth binds him to fulfil his threatenings, as well as his promises. Oily from the wrath to come; for who among us can dwell with devouring fire? who among us can dwell with everlasting burnings? Isaiah xxx. 14.

SERMON VI.

What shall I do to be saved. Acts xvi. 30.

This is the anxious inquiry of an awakened sinner. By an awakened sinner, I mean the man who knows what sin is, and who painfully feels that he is a sinner, and as such under the curse of God, and in danger of hell fire. Are you an awakened sinner? Alas! all men are naturally asleep, and insensible of their danger; and so they continue, till they are roused up out of their carnal slumbers by the word and spirit of God. They cry peace, peace, to themselves, when there is no peace! for God hath positively said, Isa. xlviii. 22, There is no peace to the wicked. They live on, day after day, keeping death, judgment, and eternity out of their thoughts; never reading the Bible with a sincere desire to know what their state is, and never praying to God from the bottom of their hearts, God be merciful to me a sinner. If you can live without earnest prayer to God for mercy, habitually neglecting it, you give as full proof that you are alienated from the life of God through the ignorance that is in you as if you were living in the grossest immoralities. But when it pleases God to fasten conviction on the heart of a man, and awaken his conscience, then he starts up as one out of a sleep. He sees, what he never discovered before, that it is an evil and bitter thing to sin against God. He reads the word of truth, that the wicked shall be turned into hell and all the people that forget God, (Psalm ix. 17.) and trembles as he reads. He acknowledges, "I have forgotten God and sinned against him;" and being convinced that the wages of sin is death, he asks how shall I escape the damnation of hell? such a man is deeply in earnest when he makes the inquiry, what shall I do to be saved? He feels that his all for eternity is at stake. The world with all its pleasures, profits, and honours, becomes tasteless and insipid; it cannot give ease to his aching heart, nor heal his wounded conscience. He now begins to pray. His prayer is now the real language of his heart, not the formal, unmeaning service it was before. A sense of his danger drives him to the throne of grace. The word of God he now reads as the decision of eternal truth; and he reads it as having an interest in every line. Sinner, has this inquiry ever been yours? What shall I do to be saved?

SERMON VII.

Repent ye and believe the Gospel. Mark i. 15.

These are the words of our blessed Saviour, addressed to poor guilt-

y sinners, like you and me. What is repentance? It is the turning of the Spirit of Christ upon the heart, producing such an inward sense of the evil and guilt of sin, as makes a man wonder that he is out of hell; such an hatred of sin as causes a man to forsake it; and such an apprehension of the consequences of sin, as makes a man willing to be saved wholly and solely through what Jesus Christ has done and suffered for lost souls. The penitent sinner is convinced that sin deserves punishment; that he himself, as a sinner, is liable to the wrath of God; that sin must be pardoned or punished; that he can make no amends for the least of his transgressions, and consequently that his salvation must be all of grace. The man thus humbled is prepared to welcome the news of a Saviour, who came to seek and save that which was lost, Mat. xvi. 11. Such is the Gospel. It is glad tidings to a lost, guilty world. The sum and substance of it is, that "Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners." 1 Tim. i. 15. He died to make satisfaction for their sins; and being God and man in one Christ, "he is able to save to the uttermost all that come unto God by him." Heb. vii. 25. His blood being the blood of God incarnate, (Acts. xxi. 28.) was infinitely meritorious; and it was for this very purpose, to take away sin; so that if your sins, poor, condemned sinner, are more in number than the hairs on your head, or the sand on the sea shore; if they are great and aggravated, and as like scarlet, yet there is hope; the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth (hath virtue to cleanse) from all sin." 1 John i. 7. But how am I to become interested in this, to get the comfort of it? "Believe the gospel," rely on what the word of God says about Jesus Christ, his willingness and power to save sinners. But may I without presumption believe, that Jesus Christ came to save such a wretch as I am? Yes, "this is God's commandment, that ye believe on the name of his Son Jesus Christ." 1 John iii. 23. There can be no presumption in believing what God has commanded, in taking God at his word.

SERMON VIII.

This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptations, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am chief. 1 Tim. i. 15.

This is the sum of the gospel. Jesus Christ is God: he made the world, and all that therein is; Col. i. 16. but we his creatures, broke his laws, and rebelled against him. He might justly have cast us all into hell, the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone. But, O wonderful love! "God was manifest in the flesh, was born into the world. For what purpose? To save sinners. How did he save them? By dying for them upon the cross, "bearing their sins in his own body upon the tree," and washing them from their sins in his own blood. Did I consider this wonderful love of God? I am a sinner, born in sin, and as such liable to eternal punishment. "Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners," such as I am. Have I ever earnestly entreated him to save me? I believe that I am a miserable sinner? Do I feel it, and lament it? And am I sensible that unless Christ saves me, I must be a damned creature forever? Alas, how many men are careless and unconcerned about what Jesus Christ has done for sinners! But do I lay to heart? Are all my hopes built on this faithful saying, that "Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners?" O what a comfort saying it is, that though I am a sinner, the chief of sinners, yet I may be saved from the sins I have committed, and the hell I have deserved, if, under a penitential sense of my wickedness, I look up to Jesus Christ, and trust in him! O the Holy Spirit enable me to look unto Jesus. O, what a blessing, a poor, wretched, helpless sinner do, if there was no Jesus to save me? How eagerly should we welcome such glad tidings! The message is "worthy of all acceptance by all, since all have sinned, and stand in need of being saved." Since all who feel their lost state may come to him who is able to save them. O Lord, the Holy Spirit enable me to believe to the glory of my soul.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXV.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1817.

No. 34.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Anne-Arundel County Court,
April Term, 1817.

On application to Anne-Arundel County Court by petition in writing of John Deale, of Anne-Arundel County, praying for the benefit of the act for relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said John Deale having satisfied the court that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only; It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Deale be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by giving a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers of the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of Anne-Arundel County, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Deale then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property and to show cause if any they have, why the said John Deale should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto prayed.

Test, 10 Wm. S. Green, Clk.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for finding in gaol, or bringing home one Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, has large grey eyes, and her hair very light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of which I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig-Point, where she supposed she has been waiting for a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollected, except a green stuff frock.

Wm. B. Beanes.

48

His Excellency, Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me by Arnold T. Winsor, Esquire, Sheriff of Montgomery County, that a Negro Man named JACOB, son of Mr. John C. Neal, who had been committed to the gaol of said County, charged with the murder of his father, has made his escape therefrom; whereas it is the duty of the Executive in the execution of the laws, to endeavor to bring all malefactors to justice—I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, and by and with the advice and consent of the Council offer a reward of Two hundred Dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of Montgomery County, said Negro Jacob. Given under the hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this seventeenth day of July, 1817, the hundred and seventeen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampt.

His Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Register, and Telegraph, the Frederick Herald, the Torch Light, the Albany Federalist, and the Monitor at Annapolis, once a week for six weeks.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

TRACTS,

Published by the Protestant Episcopal Society of Maryland, for sale at Shaw's Store, Annapolis.

Good Old Way or the Religion of our Forefathers } 9 cents
Prayers for the Sick } 6 1/2
Prayers for the Dying } 1
Prayers for the Lord's Supper } 6 1/2

NEW STORE.

G. & J. BARBER & CO.

Return their thanks to their friends and the public in general for past favours, and solicit those who wish to purchase bargains to give them a call, as they have just received a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Liverpool & Glass Ware, Ironmongery & Cutlery.

Walden's Prime Grain and Grass Sythes.

Paints & Oils.

A few hundred bushels of Oats & Corn New Herring, & New England Potatoes, by the barrel.

June 5.

12

LANDS FOR SALE.

On Saturday, the sixteenth of August next, at twelve o'clock, will be offered at public sale, at the Buck Tavern, on the Washington road, about three miles from the premises,

Part of two adjoining Tracts of LAND,

Called Waters Lot and Robinhood Forest, situated in Anne-Arundel County, about two miles from Mr. Snowden's Iron Works and near to the Patuxent River. These two parts of the above Tracts of Land contain together six hundred and fourteen Acres, are equally distant from Baltimore, Washington, and Annapolis, about twenty miles from each. The subscriber has a plat of these lands, and will at his office on Church-street, in the city of Baltimore, satisfy any one wanting them, of the goodness of the title, and give all necessary information in relation to them.

The terms will be one-fourth cash, the remaining three-fourths in 12, 18 and 24 months, without interest—should it rain on the day mentioned, these lands will be sold on the next fair day at the same place at 12 o'clock.

THOS. L. EMORY, JR.

Attorney in fact for

EDMUND JENKINS.

July 17.

6

CITY HOTEL.

THAT WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT,

The Union Tavern & City Hotel.

Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

WILLIAM BREWER,

Who has opened a large and commodious Tavern, where boarders and travellers will receive the most unremitted attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, when he occupied this establishment formerly, and that he lately moved from, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal attention given, to render them perfectly satisfied; and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.

May 15.

12

To Travellers.

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm Arnold; where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.

Jan. 1, 1817.

one year.

That most Valuable and Highly improved FARM,

Known by the name of the

HAYLANDS,

Containing near fifteen hundred acres, situated nine miles below Annapolis, on the navigable waters of Rhode River, and more particularly described in this paper in January and February last, is still offered for sale. If desired the lower tract will be divided into small parcels, and sold separate. A letter addressed to me in the city of Baltimore, will be attended to.

James Carroll.

May 15.

15

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 14th day of last month, a negro man named SOLOMON ROGERS, 26 years of age, about five feet ten inches high; he has a smooth black skin, full face, and good teeth. He took with him a blue cloth coat, grey cassimere pantaloons, a short furred cloth jacket of a drab colour, two new ticklenburg shirts, a pair of new oxford trousers, and a good furred hat, besides other cloths not particularly recollected. It is believed that he wears a silver watch with a large key to it. As he has many acquaintances in the city of Baltimore, it is probable he has gone to that place, as he did about five years ago, when he was taken up and committed to jail. Whoever apprehends the said runaway, and secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall, if taken in Anne-Arundel County, receive 50 dollars, and if out of said county the above reward.

Horatio Bidout.

Whitehall, Anne-Arundel County, June 15, 1817.

10

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, either of the two following farms, lying on the head of South River, in Anne-Arundel County, to wit: A Tract of Land called "White's Hall," now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Lee, containing about 200 acres. The soil is of the first quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco, and the improvements, consisting of an excellent dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house and quarter, all lately erected, are in complete repair; there is also a well of fine water, and a young apple orchard of the choicest fruit.

The other farm is nearly adjoining the above, and contains about 250 acres. This land is not inferior to any in the county, is under good fencing, and has a commodious dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco-houses, stables and corn-house. The above lands are susceptible of great benefit from the use of plaster, and from their healthy situation, and pleasant neighbourhood, offer an agreeable residence. They are distant from the city about nine miles. The subscriber invites persons disposed to purchase to view the premises. The terms, which shall be accommodating, will be made known on application to

22 Wm. T. Barber.

Annapolis, March 27.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, Thomas's Point,

And the lands adjoining, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, South River, Oyster and Fishing Creeks. These lands abound with ship timber, and wood of almost every description. There is a large quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, and some low ground, which may be converted into meadow at a small expense. There are several small buildings on it. The whole contains between three and four hundred acres. This place is remarkable for fish, oysters and wild fowl.

In addition to the above lands, the subscriber will also sell the lands adjoining. The whole will contain between six and seven hundred acres; a fence of four or five hundred yards in length, running from the Head of Oyster creek to Smith's Creek, will enclose the whole land. This half of the land has a considerable quantity of firm marsh belonging to it, two tenements, and a well of good water. The whole is capable of being made one of the best grazing farms in the state.

March 27.

39 J. T. Chase.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 26th day of May last, living in Liberty town, Frederick County, Maryland, a negro man named CHARLES, who calls himself Charles Warfield. He is about 20 years old, about five feet six inches high, stout built and well made, has a small scar on the upper part of his right cheek, about as large as the mark of two small pox, a black complexion, and on the middle, across his head, his hair is longer than on either side. He had on when he left home, a furred drab doublet and waistcoat, tow linen trousers, white and yellow striped ditto. The subscriber will give forty dollars if secured in gaol so that I get him again, and the above reward if brought home.

JOHN WAGNER.

July 24.

THE

Votes and Proceedings

Of the last Legislature—a few copies for sale at this office—Price \$1 50.

June 26.

4

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers will proceed to sell the following property, to wit:

On Friday the third day of October, at the hour of 11 in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, the plantation on which the said Richard H. Harwood lately resided, on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel County, about three miles above M'Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1/2 acres of land, together with all the crop thereon; the roads from M'Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that this land is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out-houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice-house. At the same time they will offer five negro men, four women, three boys, and six girls, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and farming utensils.

On Friday the 10th of October, at the hour of 11 in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, a tract of land called "Bessenton," being in Anne-Arundel County, on which Samuel C. Watkins at present resides, containing about 150 acres. This land lies on the road from South River Church to the lower part of the county, and is very susceptible of improvement.

And on Friday the 17th day of October, at the hour of 11 in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, parts of several tracts of lands, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1/4 acres, being in Charles County, about 8 or 10 miles below Piscataway.

The above property or any part of it, will be disposed of at private sale if application be made in time. To the purchasers of personal property a credit of four months will be given for all sums not under twenty dollars. The terms to the purchasers of land will be very accommodating, and will be made known on the day of sale.

Henry H. Harwood.

3 Richd. Harwood, of Thos.

Annapolis, Aug 5, 1817.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and the American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above advertisement twice a week until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of vendito, ex parte me directed from Anne-Arundel County Court, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the first day of September, on the premises, at 3 o'clock, for CASH, all the right, title, interest and estate of Rezin Spurrier, of and to all that tract or part of a tract or parcel of Land, called Sandgate & Todd's Range, lying within half a mile of the city of Annapolis, and adjoining the lands of Jonathan Pinkney, Esq. being taken as the property of the said Rezin Spurrier, to satisfy a debt due the Corporation of the city of Annapolis.

2 R. Welch, of Ben. shff.

Annapolis, Aug. 14.

By virtue of a writ of vendito, ex parte me directed from Anne-Arundel County Court, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the first day of September, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock, for CASH, all the right, title, interest and estate of Gerard Hopkins, of Jos. in and to a tract or parcel of Land whereon Joseph Hopkins now resides, called "Goodwell," containing one hundred and thirteen acres of land, more or less, being taken as the property of the said Gerard Hopkins, of Jos. to satisfy a debt due Abalom Ridgely and James Welch.

2 R. Welch, of Ben. shff.

Annapolis, Aug. 14.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed from Anne-Arundel County Court, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the first day of September, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in this city, at half past ten o'clock, for CASH, all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of William Caton, of and to all that lot and premises, where on Assenith Rigby now resides, also all the right, title, interest, claim and estate, of and to all that lot and premises whereon William Wilson now resides, adjoining the property occupied at present by Mr. Rezin D. Baldwin, being seized and taken as the property of the said William Caton, to satisfy a debt due John Francis Meroer.

2 R. Welch, of Ben. shff.

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2 R. Welch, of Ben. shff.

Annapolis, Aug. 14.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will dispose of at Public Sale, on Monday the 28th of September next, (if not previously disposed of at private sale.) Two Valuable Tracts of Land, lying in South River Neck. These two tracts, the one called Colliersby, and the other Brewer's Chance, being connected, contain 300 acres more or less, making a Farm sufficiently extensive for the generality of farmers or planters in that neighbourhood. The quality of this land is equal to most of the lands in South River Neck; and may, by the application of clover and plaster, (the latter of which is particularly adapted to this soil) be made in a few years inferior to none in the county. The improvements upon said farm have been very good, and it possesses every necessary building except a dwelling house, which was destroyed by fire last Spring, and may be rebuilt at an inconsiderable expense, as the cellar, walls and gable end remain uninjured. There is an abundance of oak, chestnut and pine wood, the latter of which is principally large enough for cord-wood, and there is almost an inexhaustible quantity; there are also two very fine young apple orchards which yield in the greatest abundance, likewise a variety of other choice and valuable fruits. The said land enjoys the advantages of the navigable waters of both South & Rhode rivers, it being bounded by the former, and contiguous to the latter, within a quarter of a mile. As it is presumed that those wishing to purchase will examine the above lands, before the day of sale, the subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a more minute description of the advantages and improvements of the same.

The terms of sale will be one half of the purchase money cash, and a liberal credit, with a good security for the balance, with interest from the day of sale.

August 11.

2 JOSEPH MAYO.

N. B. It would be most agreeable to the subscriber to sell the above land at private sale, as it may save the parties some trouble.

4w.

RUNAWAYS.

Committed to my custody as RUNAWAYS, the following Negroes:

Patty Peterson,

Committed 19th July, about forty years old, five feet two inches high, she has a scar on her right arm, occasioned by a burn; also a mark upon her neck occasioned by a scratch, says she belongs to Margaret Pinkney, of Pennsylvania.

Harry Smale,

Committed on the 17th July, complexion very black, five feet eight inches high, 15 years of age, who says he is free, his clothing consists only of a pair of osenaburg trousers and a shirt of striped cotton, no perceivable flesh marks.

Their masters and owners are hereby warned to release them from gaol, otherwise they will be sold for their prison fees and other expenses according to law.

2 R. Welch, of Ben. shff.

August 14.

Farm on South River

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale that well known Farm on South River called ABERDEEN. It is about three miles from Annapolis, contains about three hundred and sixty acres of land, (a good proportion of which is in wood) and is esteemed a good soil. The improvements are a large new dwelling house, (not finished) and other convenient out houses. The advantages of gardening, fishing and fowling, are very great.

The terms will be made known on application to Wm. Stuart, Esq. Mount Stuart, or the subscriber in Baltimore; and the farm, if not previously disposed of, will be sold at Auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 17th of September, if fair, if not, at same hour on next fair day.

2 G. H. STEUART.

August 14.

In Council,

Annapolis, August 11, 1817.

ORDERED, That the pay-masters of the respective regiments who may have pay-rolls in their possession forward them without delay, to the clerk of the Executive Council of the State of Maryland. It is expected that this order will be promptly attended to.

2 By order,

Ninian Pinkney, Clk.

To be published in all the papers in the state for six weeks.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.

It appears by accounts from the Nottingham Review, of the 14th June, and the Leeds Mercury of the 14th that disturbances had been of a pretty serious nature in those parts of the kingdom.

On Monday the 16th great numbers of people had assembled at Alfreton, and other neighbouring villages, in Derbyshire, and excited considerable alarm; the guards were doubled, and the magistrates held a close consultation. Rumours of these movements reaching Nottingham, troops were sent for to parade the market place. Things however, remained quiet until the next morning, when information was received that a party of armed men were on their way towards Nottingham. The magistrates assembled and swore in 1000 constables to keep the peace. It appeared that a body of men had assembled at South Wingfield, and after arming themselves, proceeded to Nottingham. On Thursday they committed some outrages, and attempted to force all they met to join; but were disappointed in their expectation of volunteers on the road, none of that description appearing. At about seven in the morning they reached Eastwood, where they had about 200 men, armed with guns, pikes, &c. and some with bags of bullets on their backs. Here they found their greatest strength, and from thence declined in numbers. At Kimberly, 5 miles from Nottingham, they had but about 20. Mortified and alarmed, they then threw away their arms, and dispersed in various directions—several of them, however, were taken without resistance. Twenty eight miserable looking creatures were secured and lodged in gaol.

The towns of Loughborough, and Newark, were thrown into considerable alarm at the intelligence of riotous assemblies, and proceedings at Langley Mill, and precautions were taken to check the rioters if they should appear. The peace officers were directed to be in readiness, and troops ordered out; but no disturbances took place in that quarter. On Wednesday the 26 prisoners were examined, Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, presiding on the occasion.

From Leeds, it is stated, that a plot had been discovered to effect a change in the representation. Private meetings had been held for the purpose at Dewsbury, and a project offered by a man of the name of Oliver, who represented to the deluded men with whom he held his conferences, that there was a general plot in London to have a rising on the 8th of June, to take possession of the public offices, seize the constituted authorities, release the State prisoners, secure the military, and thus effect without the least bloodshed, an entire change of the government. He proposed to extend this plan throughout the whole country, and to secure the military in every port of the kingdom. This project being disclosed, the persons concerned in it, to the number of ten, were on Friday arrested, secured, and privately examined. On the examination it was stated that arms were deposited in the barn at Whitley. This proved afterwards to be false. The men were committed for further examination, and the escort of dismounted cavalry, on the way to the prison, were attacked with stones, bricks, &c. They were, however, safely lodged in confinement. For a week preceding the publication of the account at Leeds, all had been quiet in that neighbourhood.

On the 14th it was stated, that the plot which had been mentioned, had been got up under the instigation of an agent from London, and that the principal offender had been suffered to escape. On examination it proved to be Oliver above-mentioned.

All was peace at Nottingham on the 14th.

The trial of Watson for treason occupied seven days, and closed on the 15th June, by a verdict of acquittal. Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, was nearly five hours in delivering his charge to the Jury, & then becoming exhausted, was assisted by Justice Abbot in finishing the recital of the evidence. His Lordship then concluded, by "entreating the jury would give in such a verdict as would quiet their consciences, protect the prisoner, and give him immunity from punishment if he deserved not to be visited by

it; while they would, at the same time, feel that they were protecting the laws of the land, & giving them, and those who administer them, effective security."

The jury now proposed to withdraw, and an officer (Mr. Beaumont) was sworn to take them in charge during their deliberation.

Lord Ellenborough then intimated to the Jury, that they might have refreshment in the box before they retired; afterward, until their verdict was given in, they could not expect to receive any.

Mr. Justice Abbot suggested to them to have some tea or coffee.

Some of the Jury wished for sandwiches and wine and water, and in a few minutes afterwards manifested an anxiety to retire and consider their verdict without waiting for refreshment.

Lord Ellenborough told them not to be in a hurry: the Court would very readily wait. Officers soon after escorted them out of the court to their room. Most of barristers in the front seats, after the retirement of the jury stood up, as did Mr. Watson, folding his arms. Afterwards, he wrote a note to Mr. Harmer, his solicitor, then conversed with Mr. Wetherall, who was on the floor of the court, and received Mr. Harmer's answer.

The officer, to whose care the jury were committed, took the following oath:

"You shall well and truly keep this Jury without meat, drink or fire; you shall suffer no person whatever to speak to them, nor you yourself, unless it be to ask them whether they are agreed, or not."

Before the return of the Jury, great huzzing and clapping of hands were heard in the hall. Much surprise was apparent in the court. Lord Ellenborough said, the hall ought to be cleared, and Mr. Sheriff Kirby went out, as if for that purpose, but quiet was presently restored, and it was found, that the applause had been given to the Lord Mayor, on his passing through the hall.

The Jury were absent about an hour and three quarters. Upon their return, their names were immediately called over, and they were asked who was their foreman? They replied, Mr. Richards, who came forward. The officer of the court then said, "Prisoner, hold up your hand and listen to your verdict." The foreman of the Jury pronounced in a loud voice, NOT GUILTY.

A barister, drawing aside the green curtain, instantly called out towards the hall—"Acquitted." He was heard only by a small part of the company, but their plaudits immediately made it known to the others, and were re-echoed from all parts of the hall. The intelligence spread rapidly through palace yard and the adjoining streets. It was impossible to walk in the neighbourhood, without hearing the words a hundred times in five minutes.

Lord Ellenborough looked round the court, as if his lordship, in the first moments of the impression made by the verdict, seemed to think the plaudits proceeded from a part of the audience there: but his lordship soon perceived that the utmost decorum prevailed within his doors.

As soon as silence was obtained, Mr. Watson asked permission to say a few words. One or two gentlemen near him intimated, that as his counsel Mr. Wetherall, had withdrawn, this might not be proper, but the court appeared willing to hear him. Mr. Watson, bowing respectfully to the Jury, said, "Gentlemen, I thank you much."

Lord Ellenborough asked the attorney-general, if he had any other charge against the prisoner? The attorney-general answered, "No, my lord."

Mr. Watson was then discharged; but, as the plaudits continued in the hall, lord Ellenborough expressed a wish, that the Jury should wait a little time before they withdrew; and Watson appearing to feel, that the reason of the request might extend to him, also remained in court. When he withdrew it was through the vaulted passage, which leads into old palace-yard, whence he passed with Mr. Harmer to Millbank.

In the mean time, the carriage, which had been drawn up near the door of the hall to convey Mr. Watson back to the tower, if that had been permitted by the verdict, was removed, and the horse guards, who attended it, retired.

In Spring Gardens, Mr. Harmer and Mr. Watson were recognized and cheered.

On the latter quitting Mr. Har-

mer's house in Hatton garden, in a hackney-coach, the populace took the horses from the coach, & drew him down Holborn, and through Fleet-street, till he arrived at Mr. West's wire worker, (one of his bail) in Wick-street, Drury lane, where he alighted.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed from the Court of Appeals for the western shore of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 16th day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at James Hunter's tavern in the city of Annapolis, for cash, one negro man named Sampson, a blacksmith by trade, seized and taken as the property of Joseph Watkins, to satisfy a debt due John Yates, for the use of the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Joseph M. Coney, late Sheriff. Anne-Arundel County. August 21. 3w

FOR SALE.

I will sell at Private Sale, that Tract of LAND known by the name of BROWN'S PURCHASE, lying on the Patuxent, and containing 261 acres, more or less. It is deemed unnecessary to give a description of the above Land, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same, which they may do by calling on Mr. John Davis, who resides on it. For terms of sale, application to be made to Messrs. Warfield & Ridgely, or to the subscriber.

Abraham Ridgely. Annapolis, August 21. 1f

Strayed or Stolen.

From the subscriber, on the 24th July last, a sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, cropped and nicked, ten years old. If the above horse should have strayed away, and is found in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, a reward of five dollars will be given on his delivery to the subscriber; if out of the county ten dollars; if stolen, thirty dollars will be given, on conviction of the thief.

Washington G. Tuck. Annapolis, August 21. 4w

An Overseer Wanted.

A single Man, who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, with some knowledge of farming, will meet with employ and liberal wages for the ensuing year, by application to the subscriber on the north side of Severn.

FREDERICK GRAMMER. Aug 21. 1f

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court. August 19, 1817.

On application by petition of Philemon Plummer, jun. executor of the last will and testament of Stephen Matthews, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen Matthews late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 2d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of August, 1817.

Philemon Plummer, jr. ex'r. Aug. 21.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath taken out short letters on the estate of John Worthington, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them, legally authenticated, & all those who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, to

Benjamin M. Worthington, ex'r. The Editors of the National Intelligencer are requested to publish the above advertisement once a week, for 6 weeks, and forward their account to this office for collection.

July 10. 6w

A FEW COPIES OF THE

Laws of Maryland,

PASSED DECEMBER SESSION

1816.

May be had at this Office—Price

\$ 1 50

April 10.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court. August 13, 1817.

On application by petition of Thomas Franklin, administrator de bonis non of Ferdinando Battee, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Ferdinando Battee, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis, at or before the 25th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of August, 1817.

Thomas Franklin, ad'mr. D. B. N.

An Overseer Wanted.

A single Man, who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, with some knowledge of farming, will meet with employ and liberal wages, for the ensuing year, by application to the subscriber, on the North side of Severn.

JAMES MACKUBIN. August 14. 4w

Houses & Lots For Sale.

The subscriber having been duly authorized by the owners, offers for sale the following houses and lots in the city of Annapolis: the house and lot now occupied by Mr. John Munroe, as a Past Office, Shop, and Dwelling—The house and lot now occupied by Mr. Rezin D. Baldwin as a Tavern, (being the same formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas)—And the house and lot on Church street, at present occupied by Mr. Gilbert Murdoch. Persons disposed to purchase will apply to William Stewart, Esq. at Mount Stewart, or to the subscriber in Baltimore. The whole property, if not previously disposed of, will be sold at Auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 16th of September next.

G. H. Stewart. August 14. 1f

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

AN ORIGINAL WORK,

TO BE ENTITLED

A JOURNAL

of the loss of the

BRIG COMMERCE,

of Hartford (Ct)—Capt RILEY;

OF THE CAPTIVITY OF CAPTAIN RILEY,

who was for two months a Slave,

AMONGST THE ARABS;

and of the

Slavery and Sufferings of the Author

FOR NINETEEN MONTHS,

Among the same People;

with accounts of the

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, & HABITS,

and a

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY

OF THE ARABS.

BY ARCHIBALD ROBINS.

THE narratives and journals of

Travellers, Adventurers, the Ship-

wrecked and Prisoners, are often told

with exaggerations, and not unfre-

quently condemned as deceiving,

rather than informing the world.—

The author of the proposed JOURNAL

is a citizen of Connecticut, and one

of the suffering crew of Captain

RILEY. He has seen life in a sphere

uncommon to his countrymen—he

has endured miseries uncommon to

human nature. By the blessings of

a merciful Providence he has sur-

vived to detail his sufferings to the

world. If truth will excite astonish-

ment, and even occasion incredulity,

he cannot help it: but he is resolv-

ed to tell a plain unvarnished tale

of extreme suffering—of the man-

ners, customs and habits of the ex-

traordinary people among whom he

endured it. He will submit it to

the world, hoping that the liberali-

ty of the public will, in a small de-

gree, compensate him for his suffer-

ing, by reading the tale of it.

TERMS.

I. The work shall constitute a duo-

decimo volume of about three

hundred pages, to be handsomely

bound.

II. The price to subscribers will be

one dollar.

III. Those who procure twelve sub-

scribers, and become responsible

for the payment, shall have a thir-

teenth gratis. Subscribers on pa-

pers to be returned to William P.

Marsh, Hartford, by the first day

of October next.

Subscriptions received at this

Office.

August 14. 2

PORTS CORNER.

SONG.

From Moore's Lalla Rookh.

Fly to the desert, fly with me,
Our Arab tents are rude for thee—
But, oh! the choice what heart can
doubt,
Of tents with love, or thrones with
out.

Our rocks are rough—but smiling
there
Th' acacia waves her yellow hair
Lonely and sweet, nor loved the less
For flowering in a wilderness.
Our sands are bare—but down their
slope,
The silvery footed antelope
As gracefully and gaily springs
As o'er the marble court of kings.

Then come—thy Arab maid will be
The lov'd and lone acacia tree:
The antelope, whose feet shall bless
With their light sound thy loneliness.

Oh! there are looks and tones that
dart
An instant sunshine through the
heart.

As if the soul that minute caught
Some treasure it through life had
sought:

As if the very lips and eyes,
Predestin'd to have all our sighs,
And never be forgot again,
Sparkled and spoke before us then:

So came thy every glance and tone
When first on me they breath'd and
shone.

New, as if brought from other spheres,
Yet welcome, as if lov'd for years.

Then fly with me—if thou hast known
No other dame, nor falsely thrown
A gem away, that thou hast sworn
Should never in thy heart be worn.
Come, if the love thou hast for me
Is pure and fresh as mine for thee—
Fresh as the fountain under ground,
When first 'tis by the lapwing found.

But if for me thou dost forsake
Some other maid, and rudely break
Her worshipped image from its base,
To give to me the ruined place,—

Then fare thee well, I'd rather make
My bower upon some icy lake
When thawing suns began to shine,
Than trust to love as false as thine.

SHORT SERMONS.

SERMON IX.

Him that cometh to me I will in no
wise cast out. John vi. 37.

How tenderly compassionate is
the dear Friend of poor lost sinners!
How anxious does he appear to re-
move every objection out of the way
of the inquiring soul, that is made
willing to be saved on gospel terms,
"by grace through faith!" Eph. ii.
8. Lest such should be discourag-
ed, how graciously does he describe
their character and feelings, invit-
ing them, with all the eloquence of
God like pity, unto come to him!
Hear his words, Matth. xi. 28.
"Come unto me, all ye that labour
and are heavy laden, and I will give
you rest." Are you weary of the
slavery of sin, and the bondage of
satan and the world? Are you heav-
y laden with guilt on your consci-
ence, and fear in your heart? Be-
hold the loving Saviour stands with
open arms to receive you; & these
are the gracious words which pro-
ceed out of his mouth, "Come unto
me and I will give you rest." "He
is faithful that hath promised,"
Heb. x. 23, and cannot deceive you.
"He will not alter the thing that
is gone out of his lips," Psalm
lxxxix. 34. Make the experi-
ment; come to him. He is able
to save, and he is willing to save;
wherefore should you doubt?

But you say, "I am a great sin-
ner." Be it known unto you, that
Jesus Christ is an almighty Saviour.
You say further, "I have continu-
ed long in open rebellion against
him." I have been many years sin-
ning against him with an high hand."
Be it so; you are not out of the
reach of mercy, nor is your case too
desperate for the skill and power of
the great Physician. Do you still
object, "I am a sinner of no com-
mon kind, of sinners I am chief."
Even unto you is the word of this
salvation sent. The blood of Je-
sus is the blood of God, (Acts xx.
28.) and therefore cleanseth from
ALL sin, 1 John i. 7. The righte-
ousness of Jesus is the righteousness of
God, (Rom. iii. 23.) and therefore
is sufficient to justify the most un-
godly. Do not despair; for thus
saith thy Saviour, the lover of thy
poor lost soul, "Him that cometh
unto me I will in no wise cast out."
He makes no exceptions; being
"not willing that any should perish,
but that all should come to repen-
tance." 2 Pet. iii. 9.

But you say, "Must I not mend
my heart and reform my life, before
I venture to approach him?" If you
wait till you have effected this in

your own strength, you will, after
all, die in your sins. This he must
do for you; and this he will effec-
tually do for you, when you come
to his cross, confessing your sins,
and trust in his blood as your atone-
ment. You must come to him, just
as you are, a poor, vile sinner, to be
washed in his blood, to be clothed
in his righteousness, sanctified by
his Spirit, and fitted for his glory.
Why do you object to receive, what
he is so ready to give; and that
freely, "without money and with-
out price," (Isa. lv. 1.) even par-
don, holiness and heaven. He pro-
fessedly receiveth sinners, (Luke
xv. 2.) that he may save them; and
has solemnly declared, HIM THAT
COMETH UNTO ME, be the person who
or what he may, I WILL IN NO WISE
CAST OUT.

SERMON X.

Being justified by faith, we have
peace with God, through our Lord
Jesus Christ. Rom. v. 1.

There is no peace saith my God
to the wicked! Isa. xlviii. 22. An
unpardoned sinner can have no peace
with God. While his conscience
is unawakened, he may be careless
and secure; but as soon as his eyes
are opened, and his heart is made to
feel, he must be miserable, till God
speaks peace to his guilty soul. "To
be justified, is to be pardoned, and
accepted of God. Pardon and ac-
ceptance are only to be obtained by
faith in Jesus Christ, as having atoned
for sin by his precious blood. When
it is given me to believe that
Jesus Christ hath taken away my
sins, there is nothing more to dis-
tress my conscience, then I have
peace with God. The distress of
an awakened soul arises from a guilty
conscience, and a sense of his
sins. As soon therefore as the poor
trembling sinner discovers, that
Christ died for sin, as he is; that
Christ, being God, is able to save
the chief of sinners; that this was
his errand into the world, and that
he hath said, Him that cometh to
me I will in no wise cast out, John
vi. 37, as soon as the poor sinner
believes this, he hath peace with
God; he can call God his Father;
he can trust God for every thing;
he can think of death with comfort,
and rejoice in the hope of the glory
of God. Sinner, is this your state?
Do you know that there is no salva-
tion without an interest in Christ?
that there is no peace with God but
through Jesus Christ; that unless
your sins be pardoned, your life
must be unhappy, and your death
the entrance of eternal misery?
If I am looking unto Jesus as the
only Saviour, and in self-despair
have fled unto him for refuge, then
God is no longer angry with me,
my sins, which are many, are forgiven;
my person is accepted; and if
I die to night, I shall go to God. O
happy state, to have nothing to fear
in life or death! to have God for
our Father, Christ for our Redeem-
er, the Holy Ghost for our Comfort-
er, death our friend, heaven our
home, and an happy eternity before
us of peace and joy. Sinner, is this
thy case?

SERMON XI.

Unto you which believe he is precious.
1 Peter i. 7.

The Apostle is speaking of Jesus
Christ, the dear dying friend of poor
lost sinners, who pitied us, when we
had no pity on ourselves; and died
for us, when otherwise we must have
been cast into hell. Now, if you
believe this, that your sins would
have damned you, if Christ had not
taken them on himself; and that
you must have been cursed forever,
if Christ had not been made a curse
for you; if you feel in your heart
a humble assurance of pardon pur-
chased by his blood; and if you can
consider him as saying to you in the
gospel, what he said to the poor
sinner woman, (Luke vii. 48, 50.)
Go in peace, thy sins are forgiven;
then Christ is precious to you, you
love him above all things. You
love to think of him, you love to
hear of him, you love to talk of
him; whatever he has commanded,
you desire to do; and what he has
forbidden, you will not willingly do
to gain the whole world. You are
now become a new creature. You
cannot live as you once lived. You
are born again. Old things are
passed away, and all things are be-
come new. (2 Cor. v. 17.) The
things which you once hated, such
as prayer, praise, hearing and read-
ing God's word, you now love; and
the things you once loved, such as
vain, sinful conversation, amuse-
ments, &c. you now hate. You
cannot now go to bed at night, with-
out thanking your precious and
adorable Jesus for the mercies of

the day; nor without committing
yourself to his protection for the
night, and trusting your soul in his
hands, that if you die before morn-
ing, he may receive you unto him-
self; and when you rise in the morn-
ing, you cannot go out into the
world about your lawful business,
without begging him to keep you
from the snares of the world and
the temptations of Satan. Your
one object is to please your beloved
Saviour, and above all things you
fear to offend him. You desire, that
whether you eat or drink, or what-
ever you do, you may do all to the
glory of God. (1 Cor. x. 31.) The
love of Christ constrains you. (2
Cor. v. 14.)

SERMON XII.

Follow holiness, without which no
man shall see the Lord. Hebrews
xii. 14.

God is an holy God: Christ is an
holy Saviour: the Spirit of God is
an holy Spirit: heaven is an holy
place: the angels are holy angels;
and all God's redeemed people are
an holy people. Am I an holy per-
son? If I am not, it is written, "I
shall not (cannot) see God." Hol-
iness is a separation of heart from
sin to God. It is not mere decency
of conduct; there may be external
morality where there is no holiness,
though there can be no holiness
without morality. If you are an
holy person, you not only abstain
from sin, but you really hate it.—
You hate all sin; whatever is not
consistent with the will of God you
hate and abhor. Your abhorrence
is turned against yourself on account
of your remaining sinfulness. You
not only discover sin in your life,
but in your heart. If you are a
sanctified person, you not only make
a conscience of your actions and
words, but of your thoughts. You
not only desire to appear good in
the eyes of the world, but to ap-
prove yourself to God who searcheth
the heart. You seek an inward con-
formity to the mind and will of God.
Is this the case? Remember that
it is written, *Without holiness no
man shall see the Lord.* Holiness is
in short the love of God shed abroad
in the heart by the Holy Ghost
given unto us. This love becomes
the motive to all holy obedience;
the word of God then becomes the
rule of the whole conduct; and the
glory of God is proposed as the end
of our conversation. Now no man
can enter heaven till he is made
holy. Do you believe it? And is
it the prayer of your heart, "Lord
sanctify me wholly, soul, body, and
spirit." If it be, the Lord hath
begun the good work on your heart,
and he will perfect it unto the day
of Jesus Christ, that you may be
presented holy and unblameable be-
fore him in love.

SERMON XIII.

Looking for that blessed hope, and
the glorious appearing of the great
God and our Saviour Jesus Christ.
Titus ii. 13.

This is the happy privilege of the
believer in Jesus, to be looking for
the second appearance of his Lord.
Jesus has promised that he will
come again: that he will come quick-
ly. (Rev. xxii. 20.) He has de-
clared, that his coming will be sud-
den like that of a thief in the night.
(1 Thess. v. 2.) The believer is a
man who is expecting it, waiting
for it, and preparing to welcome it.
He knows that though "the Lord
Jesus shall be revealed from heaven
with his mighty angels in flaming
fire, taking vengeance on them that
know not God and obey not the
Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ,
who shall be punished with everlast-
ing destruction from the presence
of the Lord and from the glory of
his power," yet that another end
of his coming is, that he may be
"glorified in his saints and admired
in all them that believe." (2 Thess.
i. 8, 10.) Therefore he looks for
that blessed hope. He has peace
with God through Jesus Christ.
Guilt the cause of fear is taken a-
way. He believes that the Judge
is his friend, therefore he looks for-
ward with a comfortable expecta-
tion. He feels that his present state
is not his rest; for though the guilt
of sin is taken out of his consci-
ence, and the love and power of it
out of his heart; he painfully feels
that sin yet dwelleth in him; and
therefore longs for the coming of
Christ, that he may totally destroy
it. The hope he has is a blessed
hope; because the things hoped for
are inestimable in value, eternal in
duration, and certain to the man
who looks for them in faith & hope.
"We that are in this tabernacle (of
flesh and blood) do groan being bur-
dened (2 Cor. v. 4.) with sin, afflic-

tion, and temptation; but at the
glorious appearance of our Lord
Jesus Christ, God shall wipe away
all tears from our eyes; and there
shall be no more death, neither sor-
row, nor crying, neither shall there
be any more pain: for the former
things are passed away. (Rev. xxi.
4.)

SERMON XIV.

If ye then being evil, know how to
give good gifts unto your children;
how much more shall your heavenly
Father give the holy Spirit to
them that ask him. Luke xi. 13.

In these words, our gracious Fa-
ther who is in heaven, permits us
to decide an important point by the
conviction of our own consciences.
He appeals to our feelings as pa-
rents, in order to encourage our
hope, and enliven our confidence,
(ver. 11.) If a son ask bread of
any of you that is a father, will he
give him a stone? If a hungry
child come to a father, saying, "Pa-
ther, I am starving for want, give
me bread to eat;" would the father,
(unless he were worse than a brute)
give his child a stone to mock him?
Or if he ask a fish, will he give him
a serpent? Or if he ask an egg,
will he give him a scorpion, to de-
stroy him? Certainly not. How
much more then shall your heavenly
Father, whose affection for his poor
sinful children is so infinitely super-
ior to yours for the offspring of
your bodies, give the holy Spirit to
them that ask him?

"I am a poor ignorant sinner. I
want to know myself as a sinner be-
fore God, and as exposed to his just
indignation. I want to know Jesus
Christ as a Saviour to my poor soul;
for him to know is life eternal. But
this saving knowledge I can only
derive from divine teaching. God
has promised his holy Spirit, to lead
the poor ignorant sinner, that feels
his ignorance, (for that is the point,)
into all truth necessary for his com-
fort and salvation. O Lord, let
thy holy Spirit be my teacher."

"I am a poor, helpless sinner. I
find I have no power to believe on
the Son of God. Yet faith in him
is essential to salvation. My con-
science is distressed on account of
my sins. I want to know him and
the power of his resurrection. But
I can no more believe, by any mere
exertion of my own powers, than I
can make a world. God has prom-
ised his holy Spirit, to create faith
in the heart of every humble sup-
plicant. O Lord, help me to believe,
to the peace of my conscience, the
joy of my heart, the sanctification
of my nature, the salvation of my
soul, and the eternal glory of thy
name."

God giveth his holy Spirit to them
that ask him. We can do no good,
we can do nothing but sin, and so
destroy ourselves, without his spe-
cial assistance. Do you feel you want
it? And does want and absolute
necessity drive you to a throne of
grace for this comprehensive bless-
ing? Do you ask, as a hungry
child asks his father for bread? Are
you sensible of your ignorance, so
as earnestly to seek his divine teach-
ing; and of your helpless state, so
as to ask help of God? Ask, and
ye shall have; seek, and ye shall
find; knock, and it shall be opened
unto you. Consider, God cannot
break his word. If you have asked
without receiving it is because you
did not ask in earnest. You do not
feel your want. Ask of God to give
you to feel your wants, and then he
will supply them; ask him to teach
you to pray. Come to him as a poor,
ignorant, helpless child, for except
ye be converted and become as lit-
tle children, ye cannot enter into
the kingdom of heaven. (Mat.
xviii. 3.) Lord, give unto us this
child-like spirit.

SERMON XV.

It is appointed unto men once to die,
and after this the judgment. Heb.
xii. 27.

You and I are dying creatures.
We have seen many of our friends
and relatives laid in the grave; ma-
ny as young as ourselves, and ap-
parently as likely to live. Some we
have seen carried off by long and
lingering diseases, and some cut
down suddenly without warning.
God only knows when we are to
follow them into the eternal world.
We know not the day of our death.
Our times are in God's hand. It
may be to night. We are certain
the moment of death must come.
We are certain it can be at no great
distance; but we know not how
near. Now if these things are true,
what madness it is to put off the
necessary work of repentance to a
future day! We are not certain of
seeing to-morrow; and as repen-

tance is the gift of God, it
glad to ask for it to-day, and
to hear his warning voice,
say to us said Prov. i. 24.
"Because I have called, and ye have
not, I have stretched out my hand,
and no man regarded; but ye have re-
fused to come, and have despised my
voice: none of my reproof; I will also
at your calamity, I will mock, when
your fear cometh. When you
fear cometh as desolation, & your
destruction cometh as a whirlwind,
when distress and anguish cometh
upon you: then shall ye call upon
me, but I will not answer; ye shall
seek me early, but they shall not
find me: for that they have hated
knowledge, and did not choose the
fear of the Lord."

After death comes the judgment.
We must all stand before the judg-
ment seat of Christ, to give account
of the things done in the body, whe-
ther they be good, or bad. Who
must appear there? All, young or
old, rich and poor, without excep-
tion or exception. You and I must
meet there. But for what purpose?
To give an account of what? Of all
our secret thoughts known only
to ourselves; of all our secret sin-
ners, which no eye saw, but the
seeing eye of the omniscient Judge.
He keeps a book of remembrance,
in which every evil thought, word,
and work is registered; every sin
of which will be then brought forth
to our eternal confusion; unless
they are washed away in the pre-
cious blood of the Lord Jesus Christ.
We read, (Rev. vi. 16.) that some
in that day, will call on the rocks
and the mountains, "Fall on us and
hide us from the face of him that
sitteth on the throne and from the
wrath of the Lamb." God grant
it may not be your case, nor mine.
But in order to avoid this dreadful
state, we must "seek the Lord
while he may be found, and call
upon him while he is near: the wicked
must forsake his way, and the
unrighteous man his thoughts, and
return unto the Lord, and he will
have mercy upon him, and to our
God and he will abundantly pardon."
This is the day of grace. But it
will be too late to seek for mercy
when the day of judgment comes.
If you die without an interest in
Christ, it had been good for you
you had never been born; for it
would be better to have had no ex-
istence at all, than to have a mis-
erable existence in hell forever. This
must be the portion of every un-
pardoned, unconverted sinner. God
hath said it, who cannot lie.

SERMON XVI.

How shall we escape if we neglect
great salvation? Heb. ii. 3.

A salvation great indeed, beyond
description, or conception, contri-
buted by the wisdom and love of God
for my poor lost soul! A salvation
procured by the death of the only-
begotten Son of God. How near
was I to the brink of hell! How
deeply was I fallen! How many
and great my sins, to make such
salvation necessary! How dan-
gerous must it be to neglect it! Go
has no other Son to give. If you
are unconcerned about it; if you
take no pains to secure it; if you
are unaffected with your danger, and
with the salvation that is proffered
to you; how can you escape! It is
impossible. You reject the great
Saviour, and thereby commit the
greatest sin: you spurn at God's
free mercy in Christ. Are you not
shocked at such a thought? Be as-
sured that every careless sinner
guilty of this. There is no re-
prieve provided for those who finally
reject Christ. "There remaineth no
sacrifice for sin." Their ruin is
certain, is near, and will be eter-
nal and intolerable. Remember, it
is the accepted time, and the day
of salvation. (2 Cor. vi. 2.) If
you die without Christ, you will
never see the face of God without
fear. You must hear the judg-
ment voice, "Depart from me, ye
cursed, into everlasting fire, pre-
pared for the devil and his an-
gels." (Matt. xxv. 41.) God forbid
that I entreat you, my fellow sin-
ners, before you close the book of
your lives, and think, "Nay, go
upon your knees, and pray to God to
save your conscience, and give you
knowledge of Christ. My
prayers are offered up for your
salvation, I have no motive in pre-
senting this into your hands, but your
eternal good. O God, may this
book be productive of good in the
reader's soul in time and eter-
nity. Follow it with thy blessing, and
thy precious truths, therefore
forth, be "the saviour of life."
Grant it, O Lord, for Jesus Christ's
sake. Amen."

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MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXV.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1817.

No. 25.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Anne-Arundel County Court,
April Term, 1817.

On application to Anne-Arundel County Court by petition in writing of John Deale, of Anne Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several amendments thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on which, as far as he can ascertain them, he has annexed to his petition; and the said John Deale having satisfied the court that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only: It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Deale be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by giving a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers of the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of Anne-Arundel county, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Deale then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed, for securing his property and to show cause if any they have, why the said John Deale should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto prayed.

Wm. S. Green, Clk.
3m.

20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for bringing in, or bringing home, a negro man, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, with large grey eyes, and her hair very light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Vernon, about the 15th June, (of which I purchased her.) She has been seen in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig-Point, where she supposed she has been waiting to pass in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollected. Accepting a green stuff frock.

Wm. B. Beanes.

Sept. 26.

His Excellency, Charles Ridgely,

of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has been represented to me by Arnold T. Winsor, Esquire, Sheriff of Montgomery County, that a certain Negro Man named JACOB, of Mr. John O'Neal, who had been committed to the goal of said county, charged with the murder of his master, has made his escape therefrom, and whereas it is the duty of the Executive in the execution of the laws, to endeavor to bring all malefactors to justice—I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, and by and with the advice and consent of the Council offer a reward of Two hundred Dollars on any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver the said Negro Jacob, Given under the hand and seal of the State of Maryland, this seventeenth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

C RIDGELY, of Hampt.

His Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican and Telegraph, the Frederick Herald, the Torch Light, the Albany Federalist, and the Monitor at Annapolis, once a week for six weeks.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

July 24.

TRACTS,

Published by the Protestant Episcopal Society of Maryland, for sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, Annapolis.

The Good Old Way or the Religion of our Forefathers

Prayers for the Sick

Prayer for the Lord's Supper

9 cents

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CITY HOTEL.

THAT WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT,

The Union Tavern & City Hotel.

Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

WILLIAM BREWER,

Who has opened a large and commodious Tavern, where boarders and travellers will receive the most unremitted attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, when he occupied this establishment formerly, and that he lately moved from, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal attention given, to render them perfectly satisfied; and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.

May 15

To Travellers

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the "Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm. Arnold; where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltimore has lately been straightened and improved, and is only three miles from the ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washington turnpike road.

Jan. 1, 1817. one year.

James Carroll.

May 15.

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100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 14th day of last month, a negro man named SOLOMON ROGERS, 26 years of age, about five feet ten inches high; he has a smooth black skin, full face, and good teeth. He took with him a blue cloth coat, grey casimere pantaloons, a short failed cloth jacket of a drab colour, two new ticklenburg shirts, a pair of new osenaburg trousers, and a good furred hat, besides a number of other articles not particularly recollected. It is believed too that he wears a silver watch with a large key to it. As he has many acquaintances in the city of Baltimore, it is probable he has gone to that place, as he did about five years ago, when he was taken up and committed to jail. Whoever apprehends the said runaway, and secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall, if taken in Anne-Arundel county, receive 50 dollars, and if out of said county the above reward.

Horatio Ridout.

Whitehall, Anne-Arundel county, June 15, 1817.

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Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers will proceed to sell the following property, to wit:

On Friday the third day of October,

at the hour of 11 in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, the plantation which the said Richard H. Harwood lately resided, on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about three miles above M'Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1/2 acres of land, together with all the crop thereon; the roads from M'Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that this land is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling-house, and convenient out-houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice-house. At the same time they will offer five negro men, four women, three boys, and six girls, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and farming utensils.

On Friday the 10th of October,

at the hour of 11 in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, a tract of land called "Bessenton," being in Anne-Arundel county, on which Samuel C. Watkins at present resides, containing about 150 acres. This land lies on the road from South-River Church to the lower part of the county, and is very susceptible of improvement.

And on Friday the 17th day of October,

at the hour of 11 in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, they will offer on the premises, parts of several tracts of lands, the whole being in one body, and containing about 416 1/4 acres, being in Charles county, about 8 or 10 miles below Piscataway.

The above property or any part of it, will be disposed of at private sale if application be made in time. To the purchasers of personal property a credit of four months will be given for all sums not under twenty dollars. The terms to the purchasers of land will be very accommodating, and will be made known on the day of sale.

Henry H. Harwood,

Richd. Harwood, of Thos.

Annapolis, Aug. 5, 1817.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and the American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above advertisement twice a week until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office.

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From the Charleston City Gazette, Aug. 9.

Gale.—The wind blew yesterday from about 11 o'clock, a strong gale at South East; but not with such violence as to cause material damage. The steam boat Charleston, with a considerable number of passengers, started between one and two o'clock for Sullivan's Island, and after continuing for about an hour and a half with the wind and a strong tide, came to anchor between Hog Island and Haddrell's Point, where she remained last evening, in apparent safety. The wind lulling at sunset, she probably got down in the course of the night.

The Season.—The present summer has been rainy beyond example. The month of June, usually a dry month, has been marked this year by twenty six days of rain. As we feared, the crops of cotton have been most seriously injured. In some places where the planters were induced, by the expectation of a dry season, to plant their low lands and inland swamps in cotton, the fields have been inundated, and the plants have blackened and perished; even the higher grounds have suffered from the grass, which, amidst incessant showers, it was found impossible to destroy by the hoe; and in some cases, a part of the crop has been saved, only by the abandonment of the rest.

Besides the general accounts which we have received of losses in the middle and upper country, we have precise information of injuries sustained in the Parishes of St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, Prince William, St. Helena, St. Luke, and along the sea coast of Georgia, nearly as far south as the Atahama. From all the information we have been able to collect, we think it reduced almost to a certainty, that the present year will prove disastrous to the Cotton Planters.

STORM AT SAVANNAH.

By the schooner Laura, we learn that the storm was very severe at Savannah. It commenced on the 7th and lasted twenty-four hours. The crops had suffered greatly. The damage is represented to have been very great.

KIDNAPPING.

Thompson who was convicted at the last sessions of kidnapping several negroes, was brought up on Saturday last, to receive his sentence. In consequence of the negroes being set free by his conviction, which had cost him several thousand dollars, the court did not exercise the privilege which the law allows of exacting a fine, but committed him to the Penitentiary for three years, at hard labor. He is a native of Georgia, and has a large family.

N. Y. Gaz.

From the Boston Centinel, Aug. 20.

SEA SERPENT.

The appearance in Gloucester (Cape Ann) harbor of an uncommon sea animal has been the topic of conversation and wonderment for several days past. A number of gentlemen of information and veracity have asserted that they have seen such an animal off and in the harbor, reposing at times on a smooth sea; and had thereby an opportunity to see and judge of its form and dimension. Their accounts, though in some instances dissimilar, all agree, that this animal is of the species called the Sea Serpent. It is described as having its head (like those given to serpents in prints) at times, out of water; that to some it appeared as large as the head of a horse—to others, varying, perhaps, according to distance, as that of a large dog—that its body was round like a snake's, but connected by joints, which to some appeared like a row of ten gallon kegs, and to others like barrels; that its length was estimated by some to be 40 feet, by others 80, 100, and over,—that its motion was serpentine, erratic, and rapid for an animal of its bulk; that it had been seen lying on the surface of the water, with parts of its body from 6 to 18 inches out of the water, and its tail nearly on a line with its head;—that it frequently forms circles in its movements; and in its progress sometimes leaves a wake of half a mile in length.

Measures have been taken, and others are contemplated, for killing and exhibiting this animal. It is hoped they will succeed. The Encyclopedists have doubted the existence of such animals as Sea Serpents; which have been described by some navigators, particularly by Egede, as frequenting the Green-

land seas—some of whom have been described as extending its head as high as the main-top-mast of a ship, its skin variegated like a tortoise shell, and its excrement corrosive.

The Salem Gazette of yesterday says, "We are informed that on Sunday this creature was seen playing sometimes within fifteen or twenty feet of the shore, affording a better opportunity to observe him than had before occurred. Gentlemen from Gloucester state, that he appeared to them of even greater magnitude than had before been represented, and should judge from their own observation that he was as much as 150 feet in length, & as big round as a barrel. They saw him open an enormous mouth; and are of opinion that he is cased in shell. The chance for taking or killing this creature seems to be small; it requires not merely the club of a Hercules, but the cunning contrivance of a Vulcan. We understand, however, that it is proposed to make a number of strong nets, in the hope of entangling and embarrassing him, so as to be able to get him in a situation to kill him; in which we rather wish than expect they may prove successful."

Corroboration.—Capt. Obeur, who has arrived at Beverly, reports, that on Sunday last he put into Cape Ann harbor, where he and his crew were astonished at the sight of a monstrous creature lying upon the water, which appeared to have the form of a serpent.

Whatever doubts may have existed on the subject, there are hundreds who can testify to the existence of some creature of a very uncommon bulk and form, and such as was never before seen upon our coast.

The bold adventurers (says the Salem Gazette) who are fishing for the Sea-Monster at Cape Ann, ought to be furnished with the implements mentioned in the following lines.

THE GIANT ANGLING.

"His angle rod made of a sturdy Oak,
His line a Cable that in storms ne'er broke,
His hook he baited with a Dragon's tail
And sat upon a rock and bobb'd for whale."

By the following account, copied from a file of the Salem Gazette, printed in 1793, it appears that one at least of these extraordinary inhabitants of the deep, has before appeared on our own coast:

Portland, Aug. 3, 1793.

Sea Monster.—Captain Crabtree, who lately arrived at Frenchman's bay, and now in this town, gives the following extraordinary account of a sea-serpent, the authenticity of which may be depended on:

"On the 24th of June last being on my passage from the West Indies, in the morning, having just made Mount Desert Island, distant nearly 10 leagues, I suddenly got sight of a serpent of an enormous size, swimming on the surface of the ocean, its head elevated about 6 or 8 feet out of water, rather prone forward. That part of the body which was out of the water, I judged to be about the size of a barrel in circumference, but the head larger, having some resemblance of a horse's. According to the most accurate computation which I made in my mind of his length, I think it could not be less than from 55 to 60 feet, and perhaps longer. That part of the body which was not elevated, but of which I had a distinct view several times, was larger than the part out of water. The body of a dark brown.

I was within two hundred yards of it near an hour; during which time as it discovered no inclination to molest us, myself and the whole crew observed it with the minutest attention;—nor was its attention less fixed on us. The eyes were perfectly black, sharp and piercing. I was so near it as to observe clearly that there were no fins or external appendages to the body; but that its motion was by the writhing of the body, like other serpents. During the time it was with us, several flocks of birds flew near, which it eyed very narrowly. I observed in it the greatest agility and quickness of motion."

There is no doubt but this is one of two which have been seen in these parts. All accounts agree respecting their size and appearance. Two of them (perhaps the same) were once seen on the shore of the Cranberry Island, but immediately took to the water on being discovered.—These are the first ever seen in our seas, that we have any account of, though they have been seen on the coast of Norway.

From the Delaware Gazette, of 29th July.

Affidavit of Stephen Dredden.

Be it remembered, that on this 18th of July, 1817, voluntarily appeared before Watson Pepper, one of the justices of the peace, in and for Sussex county, in the state of Delaware, Stephen Dredden, a free Negro of Broad Creek Hundred, in said county, and being sworn, doth depose and declare, That on the 20th day of June last past, two of his children were stolen, kidnapped and taken from his house and carried into the state of Maryland, and that he doth believe from the information given to him, that they are concealed & held by one George Dashiell, a Negro trader, residing on Yocomico river, at the lower ferry, unless he has sent them to the southern market. That he has been informed, & doth believe, that William Regginson of Isaac, and William Banning, and some others not necessary to name, were concerned in the offence. That the circumstances are nearly as follow: William Reggin and William Banning, each obtained warrants from a justice of the peace against deponent on pretended claims, and on the 20th of June last, was the day for trial. That previous to said day Reggin and Banning did all in their power to impress upon deponent the absolute necessity of deponent's going to Laurel. That they would obtain judgment unless deponent went. That on Thursday before the day of trial, Sarah Moore, who lives about two hundred yards from deponent's house, came in and persuaded deponent to go to Laurel, and advised deponent's wife also to go, and said that unless she went the travelers would attempt to steal deponent. The next morning (Friday) she came in very early, and again pressed upon deponent's wife to go, and said she would take the children to her house & keep them.

—After nine o'clock, deponent and wife started for Laurel, and left his five children in the care of Sarah Moore—and this deponent's daughter, about nine years old, has informed deponent, which he doth believe, that in about one hour after deponent and wife left his house, she, the said Sarah, went into the woods, and when she returned she ordered deponent's daughter to put down the child, 14 months old, and leave it in the care of the next oldest, about five years old, until she the said Sarah, deponent's daughter and two sons should go into the woods after fuel for the fire. The deponent's daughter refused, and then she took deponent's two sons into the woods and returned without them, and remained until deponent returned from Laurel, without giving herself any concern about the children, only stating to the deponent's daughter, that she had left them hunting after bird's nests. But deponent believes his children were delivered over to Reggin, Banning, and two others, by the said Sarah Moore; because they were seen to pass the mill-dam of Mr. Quillen about that time of the day, going towards deponent's house, and they are all known to be Negro traders. Deponent's children were taken to a woods where they were concealed until night, when they were seen about ten o'clock to pass towards Maryland in possession of the parties. William Banning arrived at Laurel after the Negroes were secured in the woods; and before they could be ready for trial, were seen privately talking with George Moore, a Negro trader, at which time deponent believes the bargain was made for the sale of his children. That after the trials were ended, which was about half an hour before sunset, (and which were intentionally delayed by Reggin & Banning,) deponent and his wife started for home, where they arrived about dark, expecting to find their children safe, and without any fears about them.—But with what sorrow and anguish of soul, we found our children gone, we leave to other parents to describe. All the consolation offered by Sarah Moore, was "don't grieve about your children, it is not worth while, for you will never see them any more." The lamentations and cries we made brought our neighbours from two miles to our house, & they were unable to resist the feelings which so much excited us.—They voluntarily burst forth into lamentation and shed tears of grief. They were parents and had children, and they saw that we though black, were parents too, and felt as such. Being such, the deponent & his wife appeal to all men, to inter-

rest themselves to aid in the discovery of his lost children. One of them is named SAMPSON, and is about eleven years old, very dark, and had when kidnapped, a bad cut on his fore finger, on his right hand, and lately had his hair cut close. The other is named JONATHAN, about seven years old, and has lost all his upper fore-teeth, and is also very dark. They have been kidnapped, and are intended for the southern states, or New-Orleans. The deponent requests all newspaper editors in the south of Delaware, to publish this affidavit, and if it should be the means of giving information so that he can obtain his said children, he will remember them in his prayers to Almighty God, so long as he lives.

his
STEPHEN DREDDEN.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the subscriber, this 18th day of July, 1817.

WATSON PEPPER, J. P.

From the North American Journal.

Extract from the "Sketches of the Scenery on the Niagara River."

It was near sunset when we first visited Table Rock. We lingered there, till not a purple tint remained on the column of mist, which rose on the still air. There is such a flood of light reflected from this mass of white foam, that the falls are distinct from every other object in the scene. On returning, our path through the wood & marsh was hardly discernible; but when we reached the top of the hill, a warm flush still coloured the west, and the evening star shined on its brightest beam. This scene of tranquil beauty formed a fine contrast with the tremendous one we had just quitted: a contrast peculiarly grateful to our tired minds which had expanded to their utmost limits of perception and emotion. Nearly a mile back of the Horse Shoe Fall, is Lundy's lake or heights, where the battle, commonly called the battle of Bridge water, was fought. It is an extensive elevated plain with some small eminences.

Gen. Brown having been disappointed in the co-operation of the fleet which he had expected, changed his plan of operations and fell back from Queenstown to Chippewa. On the 25th July, 1814, the British collecting their forces, marched up the river and were met near Lundy's lane by a detachment under Gen. Scott—an engagement immediately commenced. As soon as intelligence of this reached the camp, Generals Porter and Ripley pressed forward to his support, but General Scott gallantly sustained the conflict an hour before their arrival.—The whole army was soon engaged; still the British force commanded by General Riall and Drummond, was superior. The battle began about sunset, and lasted till midnight, and is considered the most bloody which was fought during the war. Generals Brown and Scott were severely wounded, but did not quit the field.

The eager combatants were unmindful of the departure of the day. The half orb'd moon was high in the heavens at its close, and shed a pale and doubtful light on the scene. Her rays were brightly reflected from the polished arms of the British ranks of the British while broad shadows concealed the mass behind. Reinforcements arrived to the British, but the Americans could not ascertain their numbers. They opposed and cut down fresh troops, which advanced on them, but saw not and considered not the force in reserve. The enemy's artillery possessed a height of great importance; col. Miller was ordered to dislodge them. The regiment which was to support him fell back. Still col. Miller advanced through the indistinctness of this light and shade. Bursts of fire flashed across the scene, from the mouths of those engines of destruction, and his mind collected at a glance, rapid and luminous as the lightning of the artillery, all the information requisite for decision and execution. The height and the cannon were no longer in the possession of the British.

During this night of horror and destruction the thunder of the cannon was lost in the roar of the torrent, and the earth was shaken by a mightier force than the discharge of artillery or the trampling of the war horse, and when the battle raged no more, and the moon on the verge of the sky ceased to throw her light on the dismal spectacle, the few who escaped unhurt listened in vain for the well known voices, which

should enable them to find their wounded companions, the hoarse cry of the soldiers, broken only by the moaning of the wounded, which succeeds the tumult of battle, had here no place.—Every man was confounded in the noise of the torrent, which ran for miles over the precipice.

This field of the battle of Niagara, is certainly a spot of no small interest as any our countrymen, in its proximity to the falls of Niagara, the time at which it was fought, the numerous instances of moral heroism, the general nature of our troops, the superior and disciplined force, which they encountered and discomfited, and the immense proportion of men wounded which were found on the field, offer a combination rarely to be met with.

The late Storm and Rain.

By the mails we continue to receive accounts of the ravages occasioned by the elements.

At Wallingford, in Connecticut, a dreadful tornado commenced in the forenoon of the 10th inst., blowing a southwesterly course, & blowing down every thing before it. Twenty-three buildings were ruined.

At Albany, the Hudson-river, more than has been known for the last 20 years, and inundated a great portion of the lower part of the city. It is feared that immense quantities of wheat and hay on the flat Mohawk, are washed away, or ruined by the freshet.

At New-Brunswick, N. J. on the 11th and 12th inst. fell the most tremendous rain, accompanied with the rising of the waters, ever known to the oldest inhabitants. The lower part of the city, contiguous to the river, was under water. The damage done in the city, is said to be very small. In the surrounding country, a number of saw and grist mills and bridges have been injured and destroyed.

In Virginia, the rich low grounds on both branches of the Pamunkey river, which exhibited the most astonishing growth of corn, have been considerably overflowed, and comprehended the crop has sustained much damage.

So powerful was the rain in the County of Powhatan, that a mud dam, built in 1704, which has braved the storms of more than one hundred years, was swept off with oak trees which had grown upon it.

At Petersburg, Va. considerable damage has been done to sugar and other goods stored in cellars, Bank and Old-streets. The expected swell of the Appomattox subjected the inhabitants of the portion of the town called the Bend to much inconvenience and damage. The bridge at Blandford causeway has been destroyed.

Balt. Am.

We understand says the N. York Mercantile Advertiser, that a brave, accomplished, but unfortunate General Count Lavellée, arrived at this port yesterday from Europe. Our readers will recollect, that this gentleman was rescued from prison in Paris, by the ingenuity of his wife, aided by the noble generosity of three English gentlemen, viz: Bruce, Hamilton, and Wilson.

Richmond, Aug. 11. CLIMATE.

The rain began to fall on Tuesday night and continued with various intervals of light showers till 9 o'clock on Friday night. At that time, it began to pour in heavy torrents with few intermissions, until 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. It was the heaviest rain, that we have witnessed since the present rainy year, and most deluging the earth, and making the old saying good, "it never rains but it pours."

We are informed by a gentleman of this City, who returned from Genoa since the great flood of 1812, that extensive damages sustained beyond the Potomac, Farmers, Millers and others. The Mill of Mr. Ford, at the confluence of Occoquan River and Wolf Run was entirely swept off. The bridge at Occoquan remains uninjured. James Denial, Esq. who has the mills on the Quantico, near the falls, lost all three of his dams, & side other damage on that river. A wagon and two horses were in attempting to ford the Occoquan a branch of the Occoquan

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, August 28.

General Election Ticket.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

you DONCHASTEN COUNTY.
Benjamin W. Lecompte,
Edward Griffith,
Thomas Pitt,
Henry Keene.

At a meeting of the federal republicans of Frederick county, held in Frederick town on the 16th inst. the following gentlemen were nominated as proper persons to represent that county in the next General Assembly:

Alexander Warfield,
Baker Johnson,
Frederick A. Schley,
Jacob Baumgardner.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Farmers and Planters of Anne Arundel county, and of all others who may feel an interest in the subject, is requested to meet at the City of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 17th of September next, for the purpose of forming an association to promote the improvement of agriculture.

A pamphlet, bearing the signature of "Decius," advocating the removal of the seat of government to Baltimore, is circulating in a secret manner in various parts of the State. Extracts from it have reached us through the medium of a Georgetown paper. We will thank any friend who may have one in his possession to transmit it to this office. We should be glad also to procure a copy of "Vox" in opposition to a removal.

COMMUNICATED.

The most dangerous state into which a party can fall is that of divided security; for then it is unguarded and always liable to be surprised by those who may seek its overthrow. To say that the federalists of Maryland have fallen into a gross error, would be doing justice to the sedulous and meritorious portion of them, and particularly that part confined to the eastern shore, as it would be implying that those whose apathy and inertness make it necessary that they should be reminded of the character of their old opponents, who, no man, conversant with their subtle, indefatigable and treacherous spirit, and their deadly hatred to federalism, can be so deceived as for a moment to imagine, that they will passively yield at the approach of election what they so stubbornly contended for at the last. Opposition must be expected from them; and as no ostentatious display of it, similar to that made by them when their intentions were avowed, unfolds itself, it is reasonable to make the deduction that they will exert themselves to obtain, by underhanded means, which unparalleled and open violence have failed to accomplish. To prevent this, and avoid the disgrace, mortification and remorse, which would follow a surprise, let every man who calls himself a federalist be on the alert to discover and counteract the many falsehoods, calumnies and misrepresentations, which will be secretly and cunningly propagated to deride the honest majority of the state, who last year so nobly performed their duty, and who will this year react the same parity they then did, if the federalists, faithful to their sacred duty, their country and themselves, boldly unveil to them the many coils which will be laid to trip them by their pretended friends; whose hypocrisy, like the green foot of the Arch Enemy of Freedom, cannot always be concealed, and will some times obtrude itself in the view, as it did when democratic tyrants, in accounting for their defeats at the late fall's elections, asserted that poor men of Maryland had been induced to vote the federal ticket, by the who thinks himself secure, is half undone."

A.

From the Gleaner Aug. 15.

THE FRESHET.

The Susquehanna and its tributaries, have been so swelled by late rains, that property to a great amount has been destroyed within 100 miles of this place. The extent of the injury we have yet ascertained; we learn how-

ever that several mills have been entirely washed away, and a great number of mill dams destroyed. The fine large bridge over the Tanhannock at its mouth, went away on Saturday night, and on Sunday a portion of it rested against one of the piers of the bridge now erecting at this place. The bridge over the Meshoppen at its mouth is also nearly destroyed. Besides lumber, drift wood, &c. which came down the river, there has been taken up household furniture and provisions. Fortunately the wheat and rye harvest, which has been very good, was already gathered in. We hear of no lives which have been lost in consequence of so sudden and unexpected fresh.

From the Trenton Federalist.

On the 15th inst. a heavy rain was experienced in this part of the country—wind east. It continued through the day and following night and morning to fall in copious showers, so as to raise the brooks and streams to an unusual height. Considerable damage has been done to mill dams, roads and bridges. The farmers have also sustained considerable losses by the damage done to the oats, and the hay and grass on low grounds. The Delaware has been very high nearly a week past.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

On Friday morning, the 8th inst. (says the Buffalo Gazette) the President of the United States, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Brown, arrived at Fort Niagara, in the U. S. sloop Jones, from Sacket's Harbor. After inspecting the works at the Fort, the President passed up the Niagara, and slept at Judge Porter's at the Falls. On Saturday about noon, Mr. Monroe and Gen. Brown were met below Black Rock, by a committee of this village, who were accompanied by a number of citizens, and escorted our respected Chief Magistrate through Main street to Landon's Tavern, where an appropriate address was delivered him by the committee, to which the President made a short extemporaneous reply—A number of citizens were introduced to the President; who, after dining at Mr. Landon's took passage in the U. S. States schr. Porcupine, Captain Packet, (accompanied by Com. Dexter) for Detroit.

The President, after visiting the city of Detroit will proceed immediately to the seat of government, through Ohio and Pennsylvania, having been already more than two months from Washington.

General Brown met Mr. Monroe at Plattsburgh, and will accompany him to Detroit. The gentlemen attached to the President's suite, came up on the Canadian side of the Niagara.

From the Federal Gazette.

STATE vs. Indictment for kidnapping a Negro Boy named John JOSEPH PERRY Mitchell.

This case came on for trial in the Baltimore City Court at the late July Term. On the part of the State it was proved that John Mitchell was born free in Pennsylvania—that he lived with a widow woman in Frankfort, near Philadelphia, with whom Perry for a short time boarded—that Perry and the boy were missing at Frankfort, & shortly after Perry was found in possession of the boy near Baltimore, endeavouring to sell him. It appeared from the declarations of Perry, that he had been to Washington with him. The persons to whom he attempted to sell him in Baltimore, suspected the validity of his title, and therefore refused to buy. Perry stated that the boy was raised in Georgetown, by his (Perry's) mother. The jury without leaving the box found a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced Perry to seven years confinement in the Penitentiary.

From a London paper.

Many years ago while I lived at Yeoville, in Somersetshire, my advice was desired for a poor man's child, a boy 8 or 9 years of age, one of whose legs was contracted more than when a person is sitting in a chair. He could not stretch it out nor could he move it, neither could it be extended by any person without an injury to the part affected.

I prescribed a relaxing liniment of which currier's oil was the principal ingredient, and ordered the part affected to be gently rubbed with it; but it was of no great service.

The probable consequence of this boy's living without the use of that limb, very much moved my pity. While I was considering what further might be done for his relief, it came into my mind that the gloves of the town, brought lamb and kid skins (which were dry, stiff and hard) to be soft and supple as gloves by rubbing them with a liquor made of yolks of eggs and water.

I ordered the contracted parts of his leg to be gently rubbed two or three times a day with the egg liquor, and by this means, he easily recovered the perfect use of his leg.

This egg liquor I advise to be made in the following manner, viz: Take the yolk of a new laid egg, let it be beaten with a spoon to the greatest thinness; then by a spoonful at a time add three ounces of pure water, agitating the mixture continually, that the egg and water may be well incorporated.

The liquor may be applied to the parts contracted, cold, or only milk warm, by a gentle friction for a few minutes, three or four times a day.

This remedy I have since advised in like cases, and with the like happy success; and others to whom I have communicated it have found the same advantages from it in like cases.

T. LOBB, Surgeon.

From the Quarterly Review.

RILEY'S SHIPWRECK & CAPTIVITY.

Sidi Hamet, who makes so conspicuous a figure in this volume, is no fictitious personage, like his name sake Sidi Hamet Benangeli; and since Riley's release, has to a certain degree redeemed the pledge which he had made at parting—"Your friend (Mr. Wiltshire) has fed me with milk and honey, and I will always in future do what is in my power to redeem christians from slavery." Scarcely two months after this the brig Surprise, of Glasgow, with a crew of 17 persons and 3 passengers, was cast away close to Cape Badajoz, on the 28th Dec. 1815, when the whole, with the exception of two that were drowned, fell into the hands of the Arabs, who marched them as usual into the interior, till they met a Moor on horseback, to whom they were delivered, and who took them to Wednoon. This was no other than Sidi Hamet, who advised them to write to Mr. Wiltshire, English Consul at Suaz, who, having heard of the wreck, had already entered into engagements for their ransom with Sidi Ischem, the chief of Wednoon, and the principal owner of the caravan, which perished, as we have related, in the Desert. They were ransomed, and sent to England, as was also, at the same time, a lad of the name of Alexander Scott, who was wrecked in the Montezuma of Liverpool, in 1810 as mentioned by Adams, and who had remained in slavery ever since. His appearance is said to have been most deplorable; though not twenty he wore the marks of advanced age.

Charleston, Aug. 16.

LATEST FROM AMELIA.

A gentleman, who arrived last evening in a few days from the above place, has politely handed to us the following information:—

A Spanish officer from St. Augustine, as was ascertained, had found his way into General McGregor's camp—discovered the number of his men and the amount of his resources—he then departed for St. John's, where he raised a force of from 2 to 300 men, for the purpose of dislodging the Patriots. On General McGregor's discovery of his plot, he assembled his men, laid before them in a candid manner the hopes of victory and the disasters attending defeat, and left it to their option to follow his fortunes or depart.

The consequence was, the greater part of his little band had left him. The General, seeing his hazardous situation, having but TWENTY men left, had his baggage and that of all his officers conveyed on board a brig, and in case his reinforcements did not arrive in time to repel the attack, he intended to depart from his newly acquired possession.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fernandina, to his friend in this city, dated August 6th.

"News has just reached us that we will be attacked by a party of 500 ***** and Indians. Let them come on we have 118 of as fine looking men as can be—we shall give a good account of them."

BED BUGS.

A solution of camphor will rid bedsteads of this nauseous summer visitant.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale on Saturday the 13th of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises, in the town of Friendship, in Anne Arundel county.

A House and Lot.

Formerly the property of Isaac Childs late of said county, deceased. The lot contains one half acre, and the building is a comfortable two story frame dwelling-house, which would be made to answer for a place of business. The terms of sale are—The purchaser shall give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and on payment of the whole of the purchase money, the trustee is authorized to give a good and sufficient deed.

Leonard Gary, Trustee.

Aug. 28.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Charles county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel A. Berry, late of Charles county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, before the 14th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit from the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of August, 1817.

Mary Berry, adm'r.

Aug. 28.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court for Anne Arundel County is adjourned until Tuesday the 16th of September next, when the members are particularly requested to attend.

By order, W. S. GREEN, Clerk.

Aug. 28.

NOTICE.

It has been reported to me, that eight or ten years ago, my Father and Mother deceased, and as I am the only heir alive, they requested and left a certain sum or quantity of money, and their two Gold Watches, and a letter to show the amount of the same, to be sent from England to me, in the United States of America, by a certain ship, that a certain person by the name of James Wilkinson received the money in an iron chest, and carried the same to the City of Washington. If I should not get an answer in the course of six weeks from this date, I then shall bring forth those gentlemen's names that will prove the report just and true as stated above, for what is just and right every man ought to have.

JAMES WILKINSON.

Aug. 28, 1817.

TO HIRE.

A FEMALE SERVANT. Who is an excellent Washer & Ironer, and can be highly recommended for honesty and sobriety. She will only be hired in Annapolis or its immediate vicinity. Enquire at this office.

Annapolis, Aug. 28.

A Miller and Overseer

Is wanted by the subscriber, at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis. Liberal wages to persons who come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry. I shall be ready to receive them at any time from this date till the 25th day of December next.

JACOB WATERS.

Aug. 28, 1817.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 5th day of September, on the farm of Captain Joseph Watkins, near the residence of Mr. William O'Hara, at 11 o'clock, for cash, five cows, two calves, a pair of valuable work oxen, one bay horse, one roan ditto twelve ewes and six lambs; also one hoghead of second tobacco, and about one third of a hoghead of crop tobacco now laying in the tobacco-house of Wm. Stewart, esq. And on Saturday the 13th day of September, will be offered at public sale, at my office in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock for cash, all the right, title, interest and estate of Joseph Watkins, of and to a store-house and premises at Bear's Point; also all the interest and estate of the said Joseph Watkins, of, in and to an undivided part of a tract or parcel of land called Bessington, adjoining the farm whereon the said Watkins now resides; being seized and taken to satisfy a debt due Sarah Tydings, administratrix of Richard Tydings.

R. Welch, of Ben. shff.

A. A. County.

Aug. 28.

For Sale.

A likely young NEGRO GIRL, 14 years of age—not to be sent out of the state. Enquire at this Office.

Aug. 28.

Five Dollars Reward.

Stolen from the Rope Walk, near Annapolis, on the 12th inst. a Bay HORSE between 14 and 15 hands high, low in flesh, has a swelling under the throat, the right hind foot white. The above reward will be given for bringing the said Horse home.

BEAL HOWARD.

Aug. 28.

An Overseer Wanted.

A single Man, who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, with some knowledge of farming, will meet with employ and liberal wages, for the ensuing year, by application to the subscriber, on the North side of Severn.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

August 14.

Houses & Lots For Sale.

The subscriber having been duly authorized by the owners, offers for sale the following houses and lots in the city of Annapolis: the house and lot now occupied by Mr. John Munroe, as a Post Office, Shop, and Dwelling—The house and lot now occupied by Mr. Regis D. Baldwin as a Tavern, (being the same formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas)—And the house and lot on Church street, at present occupied by Mr. Gilbert Murdoch. Persons disposed to purchase will apply to William Stewart, Esq. at Mount Stewart, or to the subscriber in Baltimore. The whole property, if not previously disposed of, will be sold at Auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 16th of September next.

W. H. Stewart.

August 14.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, AN ORIGINAL WORK, TO BE ENTITLED

A JOURNAL

of the loss of the

BRIG COMMERCE,

of Hartford (Ct.)—Capt. RILEY;

OF THE CAPTIVITY OF CAPTAIN RILEY,

who was for two months a Slave;

AMONGST THE ARABS;

and of the

Slavery and Sufferings of the Author

FOR NINETEEN MONTHS,

Among the same People;

with accounts of the

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, & HABITS,

and a

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY

OF THE ARABS.

BY ARCHIBALD ROBINS.

THE narratives and journals of Travellers, Adventurers, the Shipwrecked and Prisoners, are often told with exaggerations, and not unfrequently condemned as deceiving, rather than informing the world.—The author of the proposed JOURNAL is a citizen of Connecticut, and one of the suffering crew of Captain RILEY. He has seen life in a sphere uncommon to his countrymen—he has endured miseries uncommon to human nature. By the blessings of a merciful Providence he has survived to detail his sufferings to the world. If truth will excite astonishment, and even occasion incredulity, he cannot help it: but he is resolved to tell a plain unvarnished tale of extreme suffering—of the manners, customs and habits of the extraordinary people among whom he endured it. He will submit it to the world, hoping that the liberality of the public will, in a small degree, compensate him for his suffering, by reading the tale of it.

TERMS.

I. The work shall constitute a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, to be handsomely bound.

II. The price to subscribers will be one dollar.

III. Those who procure twelve subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, shall have a third part gratis. Subscribers on papers to be returned to William S. Marsh, Hartford, by the first day of October next.

() Subscriptions received at this office.

August 14.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

Laws of Maryland,

PASSED DECEMBER SESSION

1816.

May be had at this Office—Price

\$1.50

April 10.

POET'S CORNER.

From the Boston Gazette.
The vanity of human pursuits.

WHAT a shadow is man pursuing,
What a phantom all pursuing,
Still, though oft repenting, doing,
That which he should never do!

Some secret passion sways each soul,
Some latent cause still moving,
Each striving for some different goal,
Each different ends approving.

In accumulating treasure
Some will always place their bliss;
And still craving, with no measure,
Bow the knee to—Avarice.

Some feel a more enticing flame,
Wrapt up in ancient story,
Do any thing to gain a name,
And wade through blood to—Glory.

Some think no sacrifice too great
In "power's purple robe" to ride;
Doom thousands to a cruel fate,
Only to satiate their—Pride.

Teach me above such thoughts to soar,
No such mean act to do;
May I, when this "poor play" is o'er,
A life well spent review.

But avarice, all thy labour's vain,
Thy treasures thou must leave;
And glory's wreath, tho' free from stain,
Will not avert the grave.

The haughtiest monarch on a throne
His pride to earth must bow;
The brightest crown that ever shone
Will nought avail him now.

And all those charms of which we're proud
So transitory seem,
They're evanescent as a cloud,
And baseless as a dream.

'Tis then alone, Religion's power
Unfailing will save;
That soothes the last the dying hour
And looks beyond the grave.

AN AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE.

Of the loss of the American brig Commerce, wrecked on the western coast of Africa, in the month of August, 1815, with the account of the sufferings of her surviving crew, who were enslaved by the wandering Arabs on the great African Desert, or Zahirah; & observations Historical Geographical, &c. made during the travels of the Author, while a slave to the Arabs, and in the Empire of Morocco. By James Riley, late master and supercargo.

"We set sail [in the Commerce] from the bay of Gibraltar, on the 23d of August, 1815, intending to go by way of Cape de Verd Islands, to complete the lading of the vessel with salt. We passed Cape Spartel on the morning of the 24th giving it a birth of from 10 to 12 leagues, and steered off to the W. S. W. I intended to make the Canary Islands and pass between Tenerife and Palma, having a fair wind; but it being very thick and foggy weather, though we got two observations at noon, neither could be much depended upon. On account of the fog, we saw no land, and found, by good meridian altitudes on the 28th, that we were in the latitude of 27, 30, N. having differed our latitude by the force of current, one hundred and twenty miles; thus passing the Canaries without seeing any of them. I concluded we must have passed through the intended passage without discovering the land on either side, particularly, as it was in the night, which was very dark, and black as pitch; nor could I believe otherwise from having had a fair wind all the way, and having steered one course ever since we took our departure from Cape Spartel. Soon after we got an observation on the 28th, it became as thick as ever, and the darkness seemed (if possible) to increase. Towards evening I got up my reckoning and examined it all over, to be sure that I had committed no error, and caused the mates to do the same with theirs. Having thus ascertained that I was correct in calculation, I altered our course to S. W. which ought to have carried us nearly the course I wished to steer, that is for the easternmost of the Cape de Verde; but finding the weather become more foggy towards night, it being so thick that we could scarcely see the end of the jib-boom, I rounded the vessel to, and sounded with one hundred and twenty fathoms of line, but found no bottom, and continued on our course, still reflecting on what should be the cause of our not seeing land, (as I never had passed near the Canaries before without seeing them, even in thick weather

or in the night.) I came to a determination to haul off to the N. W. by the wind at 10 P. M. as I should then be by the log only thirty miles north of Cape Bajador. I concluded on this at 9, and thought my fears had never before, so much prevailed over my judgment and my reckoning. I ordered the light sails to be handed, and the steering sail-booms to be rigged in snug, which was done as fast as it could be by one watch, under the immediate direction of Mr. Savage.

We had just got the men stationed at the braces for hauling off as the man at the helm cried "ten o'clock." Our try-sail boom was on the starboard side, but ready for jibing; the helm was put to port, dreaming of no danger near. I had been on deck all the evening myself; the vessel was running at the rate of nine or ten knots, with a very strong breeze, and high sea, when the main boom was jibed over, and I at that instant heard a roaring; the yards were braced up—all hands were called. I imagined at first it was a squall, and was near ordering sails to be lowered down; but then I discovered breakers foaming at a most dreadful rate under our lee. Hope for a moment flattered me that we could fetch off still, as there were no breakers in view ahead; the anchors were made ready; but these hopes vanished in an instant, as the vessel was carried by a current and a sea directly towards the breakers, and she struck! We let go the best bower anchor; all sails were taken in as fast as possible; surge after surge came thundering on, and drove her in spite of anchors, partly with her head on shore. She struck with such violence as to start every man from the deck. Knowing there was no possibility of saving her, and that she must soon bilge and fill with water, I ordered all the provisions we could get at to be brought on deck in hope of saving some, and as much water to be drawn from the large casks as possible. We started several quarter casks of wine and filled them with water. Every man worked as if his life depended upon his present exertions; all were obedient to every order I gave, and seemed perfectly calm. The vessel was stout and high as she was only in ballast trim. The sea combed over her stern and swept her decks; but we managed to get the small boat in on deck, to sling her and keep her from staving. We cut away the bulwark on the larboard side so as to prevent the boats from staving when we should get them out; cleared away the long boat & hung her in tackles, the vessel continuing to strike very heavy, and filling fast. We, however, had secured five or six barrels of water, and as much as three or four of salted provisions. I had as yet been so busily employed, that no pains had been taken to ascertain what distance we were from the land, nor had any of us yet seen it; and in the meantime all the clothing, chests, trunks, &c. were got up, and the books, charts and sea instruments, were stowed in them, in the hope of their being useful to us in future.

The vessel being now nearly full of water, the surf making a fair breach over her, and fearing she would go to pieces, I prepared a rope, and put it in the small boat, having got a glimpse of the shore at no great distance, and taking Porter with me, we were lowered down on the larboard or lee side of the vessel, where she broke the violence of the sea, and made it comparatively smooth; we shoved off, out on clearing away from the bow of the vessel the boat was overwhelmed with a surf, and we were plunged into the foaming surges; we were driven along by the current, aided by what the seamen called the undertow, (or recoil of the sea,) to the distance of three hundred yards to the westward, covered nearly all the time by the billows which, following each other in quick succession, scarcely gave us time to catch a breath before we were again literally swallowed by them, till at length we were thrown, together with our boat upon a sandy beach. After taking breath a little, & riding our stomachs of the salt water that had forced its way into them, my first care was to turn the water out of the boat, and haul her up out of the reach of the surf. We found the rope that was made fast to her still remaining; this we carried up along the beach, directly to leeward of the wreck, where we fastened it to sticks about the thickness of handspikes, that had drifted on the shore from the vessel, and which

we drove into the sand by the help of other pieces of wood. Before leaving the vessel, I had directed that all the chests, trunks, and every thing that would float, should be hoisted overboard; this all hands were busied in doing. The vessel lay about one hundred fathoms from the beach, at high tide. In order to save the crew, a hawser was made fast to the rope we had on shore, one end of which we hauled to us, and made it fast to a number of sticks we had driven into the sand for the purpose. It was then tautened on board the wreck, and made fast. This being done, the long-boat (in order to save the provisions already in her) was lowered down, and two hands steadied her by ropes fastened to the rings in her stern and stern posts over the hawser, so as to slide, keeping her bow to the surf. In this manner they reached the beach, carried on the top of a heavy wave. The boat was stove by the violence, against the beach; but by great exertions we saved the three barrels of bread in her before they were much damaged; and two barrels of salted provisions were also saved. We were now, four of us on shore, and busied in picking up the clothing & other things which drifted from the vessel, and carrying them up out of the surf. It was by this time daylight, and high water; the vessel careened deep off shore, and I made signs to have the mast cut away, in the hope of easing her, that she might not go to pieces. They were accordingly cut away, and fell on her starboard side, making a better lee for a boat alongside the wreck, as they projected considerably beyond her bows. The masts and rigging being gone, the sea breaking very high over the wreck, and nothing left to hold on by the masts and 6 men still on board, though secured, as well as they could be, on the bowsprit and in the larboard fore-channels, were yet in imminent danger of being washed off by every surge. The long boat was stove and it being impossible for the small one to live, my great object was now to save the lives of the crew by the means of the hawser. I therefore made signs to come one by one, on the hawser, which had been stretched taut for that purpose. John Hogan ventured first, and having pulled off his jacket, took to the hawser, and made for the shore. When he had got clear of the immediate lee of the wreck, every surf buried him, coming many feet above his head; but he still held fast by the rope with a deathlike grasp, and as soon as the surf was passed, proceeded on towards the shore, till another surf, more powerful than the former unclenched his hands, and threw him within our reach; when we laid hold of him, and dragged him to the beach: we then rolled him on the sand, until he discharged the salt water from his stomach, and revived. I kept in the water up to my chin, steadying myself by the hawser, while the surf passed over me, to catch the others as they approached, and thus, with the assistance of those already on shore, was enabled to save all the rest from a watery grave.

All hands being now landed, our first care was to secure the provisions and water which we had so far saved, knowing it was barren thirsty land; and we carried the provisions up fifty yards from the water's edge, where we placed them, and then formed a kind of a tent by means of our oars and two steering sails. I had fondly hoped we should not be discovered by any human beings on this inhospitable shore, but that we should be able to repair our boats, with the materials we might get from the wreck, and by taking advantage of a smooth time, (if we should be favoured with one) put to sea, where by the help of a compass and other instruments which we had saved, we might possibly find some friendly vessel to save our lives, or reach some of the European settlements down the coast, or the Cape de Verd Islands.

Being thus employed, we saw a human figure approach our stuff, such as clothing, which lay scattered along the beach for a mile westward of us. It was a man! He began plundering our clothing. I went towards him with all the signs of peace and friendship I could make, but he was extremely shy, and made signs to me to keep my distance, while he all the time seemed intent on plunder. He was unarmed, and I continued to approach him until within ten yards.

He appeared to be about five feet seven or eight inches high, and of

a complexion between that of an American Indian and a negro. He had about him to cover his nakedness, a piece of coarse woollen cloth, that reached from below his breast nearly to his knees; his hair was long and bushy, resembling a pitch mop, sticking out every way six or eight inches from his head; his face resembled that of an orang-outang more than a human being; his eyes were red and fiery; his mouth, which stretched nearly from ear to ear, was well lined with sound teeth; and a long curling beard, which depended from his upper lip and chin down upon his breast, gave him altogether a most horrid appearance, and I could not but imagine that those well set teeth were sharpened for the purpose of devouring human flesh! particularly as I conceived I had before seen in different parts of the world, the human face and form in its most hideous and terrific shape. He appeared to be very old, yet fierce and vigorous; he was soon joined by two old women of similar appearance, whom I took to be his wives. These looked a little less frightful, though their two eye-teeth stuck out like hog's tusks, and their tanned skins hung in loose plaits on their faces and breasts; but their hair was long and braided. A girl of from eighteen to twenty, who was not ugly, and five or six children, of different ages and sexes, from six to sixteen years, were also in company. These were entirely naked. They brought with them a good English hammer, with a rope-lamard through a hole in its handle. It had no doubt belonged to some vessel wrecked on that coast. They had also a kind of axe with them, and some long knives slung on their right sides, in a sheath suspended by their necks. They now felt themselves strong, and commenced a bold and indiscriminate plundering of every thing they wanted. They broke open trunks, chests, and boxes, and emptied them of their contents, carrying the clothing on their backs up on the sand-hills, where they spread them out to dry. They emptied the beds of their contents, wanting only the cloth, and were much amused with the flying of the feathers before the wind from my bed. It appeared as though they had never before seen such things.

I had an adventure of silk laced veils and silk handkerchiefs, the former of which the man, women and children tied round their heads in the form of turbans; the latter round their legs and arms, though only for a short time, when they took them off again, and stowed them away among the other clothing on the sand-hills. They all seemed highly delighted with their good fortune, and even the old man's features began to relax a little, as he met with no resistance. We had no fire or side arms, but we could easily have driven these creatures off with handspikes, had I not considered that we had no possible means of escaping either by land or water, and had no reason to doubt but they would call others to their assistance, and in revenge destroy us. I used all the arguments in my power to induce my men to endeavour to conciliate the friendship of these natives, but it was with the greatest difficulty I could restrain some of them from rushing on the savages and putting them to death, if they could have come up with them; but I found they could run like the wind, whilst we could with difficulty move in the deep sand.—Such an act I conceived would cost us our lives as soon as we should be overpowered by numbers, and I therefore permitted them to take what pleased them best, without making any resistance; except our bread and provisions, which, as we could not subsist without them, I was determined to defend to the last extremity. On our first reaching the shore I allowed my mates and people to share among themselves one thousand Spanish dollars, for I had hauled my trunk on shore by a rope, with my money in it, which I was induced to do in the hope of its being useful to them in procuring a release from this country in case we should be separated, and in aiding them to reach their homes. We had rolled up the casks of water and wine which had been thrown overboard and drifted ashore. I was now determined to mend the long-boat, as soon and as well as possible, in order to have a retreat in my power, (or at least the hope of one) in case of the last necessity. The wind lulled a little in the afternoon, at low water, when William Porter succeeded in reaching the wreck and procured a

complexion between that of an American Indian and a negro. He had about him to cover his nakedness, a piece of coarse woollen cloth, that reached from below his breast nearly to his knees; his hair was long and bushy, resembling a pitch mop, sticking out every way six or eight inches from his head; his face resembled that of an orang-outang more than a human being; his eyes were red and fiery; his mouth, which stretched nearly from ear to ear, was well lined with sound teeth; and a long curling beard, which depended from his upper lip and chin down upon his breast, gave him altogether a most horrid appearance, and I could not but imagine that those well set teeth were sharpened for the purpose of devouring human flesh! particularly as I conceived I had before seen in different parts of the world, the human face and form in its most hideous and terrific shape. He appeared to be very old, yet fierce and vigorous; he was soon joined by two old women of similar appearance, whom I took to be his wives. These looked a little less frightful, though their two eye-teeth stuck out like hog's tusks, and their tanned skins hung in loose plaits on their faces and breasts; but their hair was long and braided. A girl of from eighteen to twenty, who was not ugly, and five or six children, of different ages and sexes, from six to sixteen years, were also in company. These were entirely naked. They brought with them a good English hammer, with a rope-lamard through a hole in its handle. It had no doubt belonged to some vessel wrecked on that coast. They had also a kind of axe with them, and some long knives slung on their right sides, in a sheath suspended by their necks. They now felt themselves strong, and commenced a bold and indiscriminate plundering of every thing they wanted. They broke open trunks, chests, and boxes, and emptied them of their contents, carrying the clothing on their backs up on the sand-hills, where they spread them out to dry. They emptied the beds of their contents, wanting only the cloth, and were much amused with the flying of the feathers before the wind from my bed. It appeared as though they had never before seen such things.

(To be continued.)

FOR SALE.

I will sell at Private Sale, that Tract of LAND known by the name of BROWN'S PURCHASE, lying between the Patuxent, and containing 261 acres more or less. It is deemed unnecessary to give a description of the above Land, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase, will view the same, which they may do by calling on Mr. John Davis, who resides on it. Terms of sale, application to be made to Messrs. Warfield & Ridgely, of the subscriber.

2 Absalom Ridgely,
Annapolis, August 21.

An Overseer Wanted.

A single Man, who can come recommended for honesty, sobriety, industry, with some knowledge of farming, will meet with employment liberal wages for the ensuing year, on application to the subscriber on the north side of Severn.

2 FREDERICK GRAMMEL,
Aug 21.

State of Maryland, ss.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court August 19, 1817.

On application by petition of Philip Plummer, Jan. executor of the will and testament of Stephen Thews, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence, by John Gassaway, Reg. Clerk for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from thephans court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary in the personal estate of Stephen Thews late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 2d day of October next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the estate. Given under my hand, this 2 day of August, 1817.
2 Philip Plummer, Jr.
Aug 21.

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